Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XXXIX.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4TH 1828. [NUMBER 1983.

Higgs & Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 5th Instant.

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE

EVERY uncleared lot remaining on hand which was sold prior to the 1st ultimo.

ALSO,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

TWO FRESH

ARAB HORSES

The Property of the Hon'ble Company,

AND A

YOUNG KATTYWAR

CHARGER.

BELONGING TO A CAVALRY OFFICER LATELY RETURNED TO EUROPE.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION,

To-morrow the 5th Instant.

A FEW BALES

OF SUPERFINE

WOOLEN CLOTHS.

COMPRISING of Superfine Scarlet, Dark Blue, and Black Cloth and a variety of Fine Kerseymeres.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL

BY AUCTION

To-morrow the 5th Instant.

AT 1 O'CLOCK

A CAPITAL ARAB

Charger.

UPWARDS of fifteen hands high, extremely well broken in and goes in Harness.—The Property of a Gentleman leaving India.

ALSO,

A SERVICEABLE

BUGGY

VERY GOOD

BUGGY HORSE

AND HARNESS.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

BEST PORTUGUESE

SAUSAGES

JUST IMPORTED

PRICE RS. 12 PER DOZEN.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A VERY LIGHT

PALANQUIN

SHIGRAMPOE

PRICE RS. 450,

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

To be Sold

BY AUCTION

On FRIDAY the 20th Instant,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

ALL THE MODERN

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CARRIAGES, HORSES &c.

OF

THOS. BUCHANAN ESQ.

AT HIS RESIDENCE,

CHINZ-POOGLY,

BY

Higgs and Briggs

COMPRISING of Neat Chairs with and without Arms, Oval Tables, Large and Small Dining Ditto, Sofa and Card Tables, Octagan Ditto with Drawers, Couches, Book-cases, Skreens, eight day Clock by McCabe, Side-board, Tea Caddies, Large and Small Bedstead, with Mattresses &c. Complete Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Washing Tables, Dressing Ditto and Dressing Glasses, Warm Bath, Biddets, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Ditto with Drops, Candlesticks and Shades, Argaund Lamps, Sugar Jars, Silver Tables and Dessert Forks, Table Dessert and Tea Spoons, Plated Curry Dishes, Waiter Epergne, Tea Set and Breakfast Dinner and Dessert of Porcelain Glass-ware, Cooking Utensels &c.

Fine Old London Particular Madeira, Old Sherry &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

ON THE FIRST DAY'S SALE

WILL BE PUT UP

A NEAT ENGLISH BUILT

LANDAULETTE.

WITH SPARE WHEELS,

AND A PAIR OF CAPITAL

ARAB HORSES

AND HARNESS,

A NEAT AND VERY LIGHT

BAROUCHE

WITH A PAIR OF SUPERIOR

Carriage Horses

AND HARNESS,

AND

A LIGHT

SHIGRAMPOE

WITH A STRONG

ARAB HORSE

AND HARNESS.

The Property will be on view three days Prior to the Sale, and Catalogues will be published.

Bombay, 4th June 1828,

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A MADRAS BUILT

PALANQUIN

SHIGRAMPOE

PRICE RS. 850.

AND

A PAIR OF

TWELVE INCH

GLOBES

PRICE RS. 180.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST EXPOSED

FOR SALE

BUGGY, JOCKEY AND HUNTING

WHIPS.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A NEAT AIRY.

CHARIOT

NEARLY MEW

WITH A PAIR OF

CAPITAL ARAB

CARRIAGE HORSES

AND HARNESS

PRICE RS. 2,200.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

AN ENGLISH BUILT

BUGGY,

Only 2 Months Driven,

WITH A CAPITAL ARAB

Buggy Horse

AND HARNESS

PRICE RS. 1,300.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION

A VERY GOOD

BILLIARD TABLE,

WITH MACES CUES,

BALLS &c.

COMPLETE

PRICE RS. 300.

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

CRABBE'S Technological Dictionary	2 Vol.	100
Chronicles of the Canongate..	2	24
Hume and Smolletts England	15	30
Rollins Ancient History	8	40
Robertson's Works	6	10
Spectator	6	20

Meadows Street, 4th June 1828.

Advertisement.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Materials, of the BUNGALOW, Originally bought for the Accommodation, of the LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA, and Subsequently Erected on the Esplanade, for the COMMANDANT OF THE GARRISON, will be Publicly sold on the Spot on THURSDAY afternoon, the 12th Instant at 5 o'Clock.

R. POUGET
SUPG. ENGN.

BOMBAY,
SUPG. ENGN. OFFICE,
2d June, 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE will Sit in the Court House on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS during the Month of June at 10 o'Clock to hear objections to the List returned by the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY, of persons qualified, and liable to serve on Juries, a correct Copy of which list is now suspended in the Court House.

JAMES DEWAR,
Clerk of the Crown.

CROWN OFFICE,
2d June 1828.

Advertisement,

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the GAZETTE PRINTING OFFICE is REMOVED from No. 7 Bell Lane, to No. 10 Military Square, where in future all Communications addressed to the EDITOR of the BOMBAY GAZETTE will be received.

Military Square, 4th June 1828.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT Messrs. LABADIE SUPRACARGOES of the French Ship ACHILLE direct from *Bourdeaux* begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Presidency, that on Monday next the 9th Instant, they will expose for Sale at their Shop in Forbes Street, No. 13 next door to Messrs. Wooler and Co's Shop, a Choise Investment, of Goods Consisting of Millinery of the latest fashion, Gloves Perfumery Engravings, Confectionary, Eaude Colongue, Sugar Plumbs, Pickles, Olives, Salmon and Sardenes in Oil, Anchovies, Truffles and other eatables, Glassware, Writing Paper, Fine Clarets, Champaigne, Brandy, Vinegar, Cheese, and Various other articles which may be had at Moderate terms.—Messrs. L. proposes leaving here the 15th or 20th Instant for MADRAS and will take Passengers for that Port. For Particulars apply on board at the Office of JEHANGHEER AND NOWROJEE NASSERVWNJEE.

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

Advertisement.

TO BE SET up to Auction and Sold to the highest Bidder pursuant to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, pronounced in a certain cause wherein MARTIN WEST ESQUIRE is Plaintiff and FRANCIS WARDEN ESQUIRE and HENRY POTTINGER executors of WILLIAM KENNEDY deceased and others are Defendants, between the hours of 12, and 1, of Monday the 9th day of June 1828 before WILLIAM FENWICK ESQUIRE Master in Equity of the said Supreme Court, at his Office in Rampart Row, the REAL ESTATE of JOSEPH LAZAR the Intestate in the said Decree named, consisting of a messuage or Dwelling House being No. 26, in Meadow Street, six messuages or Dwelling Houses and two Warehouses, being Number 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. and 8. respectively in Tamarind Lane all within the Town Walls, and a spot of Ground situate at the Mount without the Town Walls of Bombay. The Premises may be viewed on application to MR. JOSEPH MIGUEL—PARTICULARS of the Estate and CONDITIONS OF SALE may be had gratis, and a Plan of the property inspected, at the said Master's Office, and at the Offices of MR. C. A. WEST and Messrs. MORRIS AND PUGH, Solicitors, Bombay.

This Day,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY the 4th June,

FRITH
Bomanjee & Co.

WILL SELL

AT THEIR ROOMS.

LONG Cloths, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Ladies Handsome Muslin Worked Dresses, Ladies Stockings, Chintzes of Patterns, Handsome Imitation Shawls, Gauze Handkerchiefs, Zebra Dresses, Scotch Cambrics, Cotton Braces, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, Perfumery, Table Girandoles, Blacking, Military Saddle and Bridle, a Rifle by Berguier, a quantity of Foolscap Paper, and a variety of other articles.

AND AT NOON.

SEVERAL HORSES.

TERMS

Ready money and the Goods cleared, within three days, and to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment they are knocked down.

Nesbit Lane, 4th June 1828.

ON COMMISSION,

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co,

SOLICIT the attention of their Friends and the Public in General, to a small Selection of Oil Paintings, by "Nasmyth," "Grainger," Vickers," and other Eminent Masters; Received per H. C. S. *Dunira.*

The above are well worthy, the Notice, of Amateurs in the Fine Arts, and should any remain undisposed of at the expiration of three Weeks, they will be Sold off by Public Auction.

F. B. AND Co. will in the course of a day or two expose for Sale, Superb Prints, of the Earl of Hopetoun, Gen. Hope, and Sir Walter Scott, which they have received direct from the artist.

The whole of the above at Moderate Price, with and without Frames.

Nesbit Lane, 4th June 1828.

RAFFLE.

A VERY Elegant selection, of Engravings are to be Raffled for at FRITH BOMANJER AND Co's. immediately, the Nos. are Filled up 14 Chances, 7 of them Prizes, same are on view.

Nisbet Lane, 4th June 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

WILL OPEN AS

SOON AS LANDED

A CHOICE Selection from Messrs. Ackermanns Repository, Comprizing Tow Raw, Forget me not for 1828. Bijon, Amulet, Literary Souvenier, Friendships offering, Ackermanns Repository of Fashion.—Lithographic drawing Books, Sketching Boxes of Japanned Tin—Coloured Plain Prints, Camels Hair drawing Pencils, ditto Varnishing Brushes, drawing Paper and Bristol Boards, with a great variety of other Articles.

Nisbet Lane, 4th June 1828.

ON COMMISSION.

AT

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

A STYLISH English built Dennett quite New with Harness.

PRICE Rs. 1300,

A very Handsome Grecian Metal 6 Light Candeliers with Sumembra Shades and Burners.....Rs. 400

A ditto ditto 3 do. do. 300

Several Handsome Candelabra's, of various Prices.

They have also for Sale a variety of Carriages, Buggies &c. &c. at Moderate Prices.

Nesbit Lane, 4th June 1828.

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

BEG to Advertize as arriving by the last Ships the following Books which they are in hourly expectation of viz.

The Red Rover-3 Vols. 35 Rs.—The Clubs of London 2 Vols- 25 Rs.—Parry's 1st 2nd 3rd voyages, 5 Vols. 8° 35 Rs. Hebert Lacey 3 Vols. 35 Rs.—Mortimers Commercial Dictionary 40 Rs.—Holts Laws Shipping 2 Vols. 35 Rs. Thomson's London dispensatory 25 Rs. Boyles Court Guide, 6 Rs.—Burkes Dictionary of the Peerage and Barontage, Rs. 40—just Published.—Post Office London Directory for 1828. 6 Rs.—Adges Pocket Gunner, Rs. 10.—Lyons Journey in Mexico 2 Vols. Rs. Irvings Life of Columbas 4 Vols. 45 Rupees. They have also on Sale a large Collection of other Works new and second hand.

Nisbet Lane, 4th June 1828.

MANILLA CHEEROOTS,

FRITH
Bomanjee and Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

A FEW Thousand, of MANILLA CHEEROOTS which they will Dispose of this day at Public Auction to the hihghest Bidder.

Nesbit Lane, 4th june 1828.

FOR SALE

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

SODA WATER in Pint Bottles, from *Schweppe* of London, in Casks of 6 dozen each, at Six Rupees per dozen.

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

MESSRS. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO.

FINE OLD SHERRY (Pale and Brown) in Butt and Hogshead, at . . . . . Rs. 900 per Butt

Ditto Ditto in six or three Dozen Cases, at Rs. 23 per Doz.

First Growth CLARET from TODD AND BOSANQUET in Six dozen Casses, at Rs. 40 per Doz

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

FOR SALE,

BANCOOT HEMP, BALE LASHINGS, of best and Superior description for Cotton, manufactured under the superintendance of Mr. RANNEY, on moderate Terms. For particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. or FRAMJEE COWASJEE.

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

FOR SALE,

CARBONELL AND SON'S CLARET.

AT the Warehouse of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, a fresh lot now imported per ship *Janet,* Captain Andrew Dott, from London, a few quarter chests of CARBONEL'S second growth CLARET, at 30 Rupees per dozen. Terms Cash.

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION,

A FEW pipes of excellent LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, from the house of Murdoch Yuille and Co. at Rupees 600 per pipe.

Also, a few quarter casks of MALMSEY from the same house, at Rupees 250 per quarter cask.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WM. NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

SECOND

Calcutta Lottery

OF 1828.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are for Sale at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN and SAUNDERS, at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 4th June 1828.

TYABJEE AND CO.

PROPOSE disposing of a splendid and valuable selection of JEWELLERY by LOTTERY, to the amount of 6705 Rupees No. of Tickets 149 with 31 prizes. Price of each Ticket 45 Rupees. To be drawn as soon as the Tickets are all taken, of which due notice will be given by advertisment.

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 10th June next.

A HOUSE AND PREMISES No 10 situated near MR. MCVEIGH'S BAKERY in Hummum Street, within the TOWN Walls of Bombay,—unless disposed of by Private Contract within that period.

THE TERM AND CONDITIONS OF THE SALE may be known on Application to FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE at MESSRS FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co's.

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

જાહેર • ખબર *

તારીખ• ૧૦ મી• આવતા•જુન• મ્હેની નાંનીને•દીને•ફુંડલ•ક્હેલી•મીલકત•અહેર• લીલાઉ•કરીને•વેચશે•તેહની•વીગત*

ઘર•ફિ•માંક• ૧૦ વાલુ તેની•જમી ન•શ્રધ્ધાં * ફિ•ઘર•શ્રી•મુમ્બધડ્ડનાં•ફોટમી ડમામ•ડશનરીટમી•મીશનર•મેક્વીનાં•૫૬ રબાંનાંની•માગલછે * ફિ•મીલકત• ઉપર• ક્હેલો•દાદુડો•માવી•પોકયે•નાં•શ્રધ્ધી•ક દાપી•ઘર•મેલે•નહી•વેચાશેતો•જાહેર•લીલા ઉ•કરીને•વેચશે*

અને•વેચાણની•ખોલી• તથા•બીજી• વીગત•પ્રરાંત્રજી•નથરવાનજીને•મીશીઅરશ પ્રરીથ•તથા•બ્રધ્ધનજી•તથા•ફંમપનીને•તા ર્ડાં•પુછીમાથી•માલુમ•પડશે*

શ્રી•મુમ્બધઈનો•તા૦ ૨૮ મી•મેઈ• ૧૮૨૮

Advertieement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration, with the last Will and Testament annexed, of JOSEPH CANTRILL, deceased, late a Conductor in the Military Service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, may be granted to THOMAS FERRAR, of Bombay, British Inhabitant, the son-in-law and ELIZA WALKER FERRAR, his wife, the daughter of the said deceased, all persons interested threin are hereby apprized thereof.—Deated this 30th May 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS,

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of EDULJEE MANOCKJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, deceased, may be granted to RUSTOMJEE MANOCKJEE, of Bombay, Parsee Merchant, one of the lawful Brothers of the said deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of May 1828.

MORRIS AND PUGH,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર•પારશી•મેદ્યજી•માણેકજી•શ્રી મુમ્બધઈનો•વેપારી•હતો•ફિ•માલ•મીલકત નુ•અખતીઆરનામુ• લેવા• શારૂ• શ્રી•મુમ્બધઈ ની•જુડીકેટરની•શ્રધ્પરીમ•કોરટમાં•ફિ•મરના રનો•શગોલાદ•પારશી•રશતમજી•માણેકજી• શ્રી•મુમ્બધઈનાં•વેપારીફિ• મરજ•કીધેછે•જે• મહુને•મલે—ફિ• વાશ•તે• શરવલોકોજે•ફિનાં• વાળશના• હોકિ•મણાવોતિ•જાહેર•થાકિ—તા રીખ• ૩૦ મી•મેકિ• ૧૮૨૮ *

આદીલ•તા•પોસ્ટ વગીલો*

Passage to London,

THE FINE RIVER BUILT SHIP

LADY RAFFLES A 1.

BURTHEN 600 TONS,

William Tucker,

COMMANDER

WAS to Sail from London direct for Bombay, in all February, and may be expected here in June. This Ship has a double Stern, the Cabins are large and elegantly fitted up, and she will carry an experienced Surgeon.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO. Where Plans of the accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

For Passage to London

THE FINE SHIP

MEDINA,

OF 500 TONS,

James Miller,

COMMANDER.

DAILY expected to arrive. This Vessel has lately undergone a thorough repair, has been elegantly fitted up for the accommodation of Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have an early dispatch from this.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. ADAM SKINNER and CO,

Bombay, 4th June 1828.

For London or Liverpool,

THE SHIP

RISING STAR

OF 450 TONS

Capt. Gillies.

WILL be dispatched for one of the above Ports on the 10th July, as Freight may offer.—Apply to Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay 4th June, 1828.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 22D MAY 1828.

No. 133 of 1828.—The leave of absence to the Nielgherry Hills granted to Captain T. Leighton. Assistant Adjutant General of the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, on the 28th of November last, for the recovery of his health, is extended on the same account until the 1st of December next.

No. 134 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon B. Phillipson is allowed a furlough to Europe for the recovery of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 135 of 1828.—Lieutenant R. Warden, of the Artillery, is appointed Interpreter to the General Officer Commanding the Poona Division of the Army.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1828.

No. 136 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon R. Wight is appointed to the situation of Garrison Assistant Surgeon at Broach.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1828.

No. 137 of 1828.—Major E. M. Wood, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

No. 138 of 1828.—The furlough to Calcutta granted to Surgeon W. Dalgairns, of the 23th Regiment Native Infantry, on urgent private affairs, on the 30th of January last, is extended until the 1st of August next.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1828.

No. 139 of 1828.—Assistant Surgeon Maclennam is appointed to act for the present in Medical charge of the European General Hospital.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, in the General Department, to appoint Surgeon C. Kane, Marine and Port Surgeon, and to take charge of the Native General Hospital, vice Gordon, promoted to Superintending Surgeon; also to act as Civil Surgeon during the absence of Surgeon Moyle.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Midshipman H. B. Lynch, of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, to the situation of Persian interpreter to the Senior Officer in the Persian Gulph.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

T. G. GARDINER,
Actg. Sect. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
17TH MAY, 1828.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

EXCHANGE &c.

On London, at 6 months sight 1 | 8½ a 1 | 9 per Rs.
Calcutta, at30days sight, 104½ a105B'by per 0 | 0 Sas.
Madras, at 30 days sight, at 99 B'bay per 100 Sas.

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable notes 134 Bombay Rs, per 0 | 0 Siccas
Unremittable do. 104½ do. per 0 | 0 do.
Notes, of the present 5 per Cent. Loan opened in Bengal on the 18th August 1825, selling at 105½ B'bay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars 100 per 219 B'by Rs.
German Crowns 100 per 218 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

To London Liverpool or the Clyde } per Ton £2 to Gs 2.
To China.....Per Candy. Rs. 25.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JUNE 1828.

We have already announced in our *Extra* of Monday, the surprising change that has taken place in the Ministry. Lord GODERICH'S cession from Office we were led to expect, but never did it occur to us as even probable that the Duke of WELLINGTON would be selected by the KING to form an ADMINISTRATION; it is now however certain that the Duke of WELLINGTON is Prime Minister of England and although he has resigned the Command of the Army nominally, it is well known that Lord HILL is the mere Puppet of the Show, whose movements will be directed by an all powerful, though unseen hand, and in one man, are combined the two distinct situations of Commander in Chief, and Prime Minister, a thing unknown and unheard of before, and unconstitutional in every point of view.

"The Duke himself appears to have entertained more becoming sentiments on every part of the subject, at no very distant period—at least, if we may judge by his printed speech on the 2d of last May. The following passage shows clearly enough what notions he then had formed on two important points—1st, his own fitness to be First Lord of the Treasury; 2d, the incongruous nature of that office with the command of the troops, which latter he speaks of sacrificing, as a painful but inevitable consequence of his appointment to the head of the Cabinet:—

"Do your Lordships suppose, that, having raised myself to the highest rank in the profession which I had previously followed from my youth; that, having been appointed to the highest situation in that profession—for I may say I raised myself, without indicating any desire to underrate my obligations to my noble, gallant friends, the general officers of the army, by whom I am surrounded, and still less those which I owe to His Majesty for his most gracious favour and kindness, I may safely say, that His Majesty could not have placed me where I am, if I had not rendered some service to the State deserving of his approbation;—I say then that having raised myself to such a station in my profession, I could not be desirous of leaving it in order to seek to be appointed to be the head of the Government, a situation for which I am sensible that I am not qualified; and to which, moreover, neither His Majesty nor the Right Hon. Gentleman, nor any one, wished to see me called. Do your Lordships think it possible that I was not gratified by being restored to my old relations of command over my old friends and companions; and to have attained the power of recommending them to His Majesty for the professional rewards of their services, after having passed my life in exciting and directing their exertions? Does any man believe that I would give up such gratification in order to be appointed to a station, to the duties of which I was unaccustomed, in which I was not wished, and for which I was not qualified: as it must be obvious to your Lorships, that not being in the habit of addressing your Lordships, I should have been found, besides other disqualifications incapable of displaying as they ought to be displayed, or of defending the measures of Government as they ought to be defended in this House by the person thus honoured by His Majesty's confidence? My Lords, I should have been worse than mad if I had thought of such a thing."

The very first act of the New Minister, has disgusted every class of people in England, we allude to the introduction of Lord MELVILLE as President of the Board of Controul, in the room of the Hon'ble C. WYNNE, a man justly popular, and every way qualified for the situation; it is imposible that Lord MELVILLE, after having for so many years ruled the Admiralty will descend with ease to the subordinate situation of President of the Board of Controul or that he will enter with spirit into the important duties of that situation, another obvious reason will strike every person, why he is so unfit a man for that situation; Scotch interest already prevails too much in India, and what an additional support it must necessarily meet with, from a man blindly attached to those of his own country, in preference (as is often the case) to men of more merit. We now turn our attention to those circumstances that occasioned the dissolution of Lord GODERICH'S ADMINISTRATION, great difference of opinion appears to have existed between Mr. HERRIES & Mr. HUSKINSON, as to the appointment of Lord ALTHORP as Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. HERRIES opposing it, and Mr. HUSKINSON violently supporting it, the matter even proceeded so far that Mr. HUSKINSON announced his determination of resigning if the appointment did not take place; these dissensions appear to have quite overpowered Lord GODERICH, who with a weakness quite unaccountable immediately (without due regard to the feelings of his Majesty, who was confined by severe illness to his Chamber) went, and tendered his resignation, assigning as the cause, that it was impossible to conduct the Business, with these dissensions existing in the Cabinet. This evidently was not the line of conduct that ought to have been pursued by Lord GODERICH, it was neither manly, or consistent with the character of Prime Minister of England, nothing better we think can exemplify the character of the late Minister, than the reported remark made on him by DON MIGUEL on his departure from England, "who said he was like The Cherubim "and Seraphim that continually do cry." *John Bull* says that "he did not like to shew his face at the Sessions as Prime Minister, so he even made a very laudable, but as some say a very shuffling retreat—" And so in fact he did, we have lost one weak man, and have gained another, perhaps not possessing his virtues, and certainly not his talents for Business. A soldier he may be, but a Minister he never can be. We now wish to draw the attention of our readers to the following Letter signed "ALGERNON" addressed to the Editor of the *Times* written in a bold and masterly styte giving a clear and distinct account of all the circumstances relating to the breaking up of the late Ministry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

Sir,—The proceedings of last night in the House of Commons having terminated without any explanation from those irreconcilable members of the late and of the present Cabinet whose characters are so deeply involved in the late Ministerial transactions, as stated by Lords Goderich and Lansdowne on Monday night, in the House of Lords, I am induced to call your attention to this very important and interesting subject.

It now appears, that the sole cause of the dissolution of the late Administration was, according to Lord Goderich, the "irreconcilable difference of opinion which existed betweeu Mr. Huskinson and Mr. Herries upon the appointment of Lord Althorp as Chairman of the Finance Committee;" and here, Sir, we find the first effect of that secret and malignant influence, which commenced by the successful introduction of Mr. Herries into the Cabinet,—an individual avowedly, nay, loudly, and at the very moment of his acceptance, or rather seizure of the seals of office, professing principles directly hostile to those which had guided Mr. Huskinson's commercial and Mr. Canning's foreign policy. For we are told by Lord Goderich, that Mr. Herries, on being informed of the preliminary steps which had been taken, expressed no objections at the time, either to them, or to the appointment itself; but on the following day the wires had been pulled, and the puppet set in motion: objections were stated—a long correspondence ensued—and, finally, Messrs. Huskisson and Herries, between whom the short space of a few hours, unmarked by the intervention of any new occurrence altering the previous state of the case, was sufficient to produce an "irreconcilable difference of opinion," respectively tendered their resignations to Lord Goderich; and here, I cannot avoid remarking, appears the weak point of that nobleman's statement. Why did he not exercise that discretion which was vested in him as the head of the Administration, and accept the resignation of that Minister whose objections he considered the least valid and the most hostile to the general principles of his Government? Agreeing, as he says he did, with Mr. Huskisson as to the propriety of Lord Althorp's appointment, his duty clearly was to accept the resignation of Mr. Herries, the sole opponent of the measure in the Cabinet. Instead of following this plain and simple course, he states the case to the King, and calls on His Majesty to decide between the contending parties. Well and truly might the King say—"You have no right to make me the judge; I cannot be tormented by these disputes and dissensions. In you was vested the charge of arranging and carrying on the Government,—with you remained the responsibility and power of deciding, and your present act is one of such utter self-disqualification, that I cannot but withdraw my confidence from you, and place it in other and firmer hands." Thus far, Sir, all his subjects must sympathize with and applaud the acts of His Majesty. But it is not so easy to comprehend that which took place subsequently, without a reference to the secret influence to which I have before alluded. On the death of Mr. Canning, the appointment of Lord Goderich was announced to all the Continental Courts as evincing His Majesty's firm determination to depart in no degree from the principles which distinguished his late Minister's policy. In what, I ask, had the state of public affairs, or of His Majesty's opinion, changed between the months of August and January, which could induce him, however disgusted with his Minister's incapacity, to send for the Duke of Wellington, the avowed personal opponent of Mr. Canning? who had refused to remain at the head of the army under his Ministry, who had defeated Mr. Huskinson's corn bill, and had connected himself with that band of Tory malcontents, the chief of whom—a still more inveterate personal enemy of Mr. Canning's—had been so lately leading the Duke from town to town, nay, almost from fair to fair, on an itinerant course of popularity-hunting? The appointment of such a personage could only operate as an indirect intimation to Foreign Powers, that Mr. Canning's policy was no longer predominant at Windsor; and if I mistake not, it was received with as much joy by Metternich and his faction, as it was deeply regretted by those friends of constitutional liberty and well-regulated freedom. whose hopes had been revived, and whose efforts had been encouraged in every part of Europe, by the mild but determined protection of Mr. Canning.

But the more extraordinary part of this proceeding remains yet to be told. If my information be correct, and I have no reason to doubt its accuracy, His Majesty, at the same time that he intrusted the formation of a new Administration to the Duke of Wellington, informed Lords Lansdowne, Carlisle, and Dudley, through the Lord Chancellor, that he had directed them to be included in any arrangement which might be submitted to him. Lord Dudley it is well known, received that communication, and was induced to remain; and Mr. Huskisson told his Constituents at Liverpool, that Lord Calisle had refused the offers made to him; but I cannot gather either from the speeches of Lord Goderich and Mr. Huskisson, or from his own statement, that the King's commands were ever complied with in the case of Lord Lansdowne. He said, indeed, on Monday night, that Mr. Huskisson gave him to understand, that a proposition would be made, to which he (Lord Lansdowne) had replied, that he did not think it was likely, with reference to the state of Ireland, that he should be able to accede to it. In point of fact, however, no such proposition ever was made to Lord Lansdowne. I am then compelled to ask, had Mr. Huskisson in truth no authority to make that observation? Were the King's commands disobeyed by the Duke of Wellington, or the intention laid aside in consequence of Mr. Huskisson's report of the state of Lord Lansdowne's opinions; In either case, an explanation is due to the public and Lord Lansdowne. If Mr. Huskisson had no more authority than it appears he had subsequently for the use of the word guarantee, he was entrapping Lord Lansdowne into an uncalled for declaration of his opinions, which he had no right to exact. If he was authorized, he had equaliy no right to make himself the expositor of Lord Lansdowne's sentiments on a subject of such delicacy, and on which Lord Lansdowne ought to have had at least the opportunity of declaring them himself, in the mode and at the time which he might consider most expedient. Did Mr. Huskisson communicate to the Duke of Wellington Lord Lansdowne's objections? Did he tell Lord Lansdowne that he was about to do so, and did he inform Lord Lansdowne of the result of that communication? These are questions, Sir, which impartial observers have a right to ask: and if not answered, must leave in their minds a strong impresion that to secret influence has been added gross and deliberate treachery; the united result of which has been the formation of an Administration distinguished by the union of personal enemies for private advantage,—the exclusion of the talented men of all parties,—thr prevalence of military dictation, and pure unmixed financial imbecility,—and the downfall of that system of policy which at home had tranquilized Ireland, and abroad had raised us from the low and degrading situation of the subservient satellites of Metternich, to that proud pre-eminence from which the advances of pespotism and the machinations of anarchy had been equally arrested and defeated.

ALGERNON.

A Supplement to the Gazette of Friday the 25th January; an extract of which we have already given announces the following further appointments:—

"SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF—FRIDAY Jan. 25TH."

"SATURDAY, Jan. 26.

"At the Court at Windsor, the 26th day of January, 1828; present, the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"His Majesty in Council was this day pleased to declare Henry Earl Bathurst Lord President of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

"This day the Right Honourable Edward Lord Ellenborough was, by His Majesty's command, sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and his Lordship took his place at the Board accordingly.

"His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, the oath of the Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day administered to him.

"His Majesty having been pleased to deliver the custody of the Seals of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster to the Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen, the oath of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was this day, by His Majesty's command, administered to his Lordship accordingly.

"His Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Robert Peel to be one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries, he was this day, by His Majesty's command, sworn one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly"

Sir JAMES SCARLET has resigned the Office of Attorney General; he is to be succeeded by Sir N. TINDAL.

THE KING'S COURT.

His Majesty held a Court on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park, which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Earl Bathurst, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, the Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Herries, Lord Bexley, the Lord Steward of the Household, and Viscount Beresford.

Lord Bexley was introduced to an audience of His Majesty by the Lord Steward, when his Lordship resigned the seals of office of the Duchy of Lanchaster.

Mr. Herries had an audience of the King, and resigned the seals of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

His Majesty held a Privy Council, at which Mr. Butler attended as clerk.

Lord Ellenborough was introduced into the presence of the King in Council, sworn in a Privy Councillor, and took his seat at the board accordingly.

The following Ministers were then sworn in to their respective offices:—Lord Ellenborough, as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal; Mr. Peel, as one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; the Earl of Aberdeen, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. Herries, as Master of the Mint; and Mr. Goulburn, as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl Bathurst was declared Lord President of the Privy Council.

Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and the Earl of Aberdeen, received their respective seals of office from His Majesty.

The Duke of Wellington and Earl Bathurst had audiences of the King.

The Ministers partook of a *dejeuné* at the Royal Lodge.

(Times 28th Jan.)

At about half past Five Yesterday Evening, a severe Squall from the N. E. accompanied with heavy rain, and vivid Lightning announced the commencement of the Monsoon.

On Saturdaylast a fine newMerchant Ship of 750 Tons was launched from the Ship Yard Mazagon Dock yard, and went off in excellent style, much to the gratification of a large concourse of spectators.

The Ship we understand does great credit to the Native Builders. after whose model she was built, and was named the HORMASJEE BOMANJEE," by the Hon'ble the Governor, who attended the Launch out of regard for the memory of the late eminent Native Merchant of this place after whom the Ship was named.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Ship Rising Star Capt. Gillis from London 10th February in Lat. 20, N. 21 West spoke the Ship Carn Brea Castle, Captain Davy all well The Carn Brea Castle leftCalcutta 30th December 1827, Madras 9th Jan. 18, 28 Cape 27th Feb. and St. Helena 9th March left at the Cape the Recovery Champman from Bombay.

The following is a list of the Carn Brea Castle Passengers.—Mrs. Deck from Calcutta; Mrs. Dr. Barlin Madras; Mrs. Major Brock, Cape; H. G. Christian Esq. Bengal C. Service landed at Cape, Ed. Powney Esq. Madras Civil Service; Lieut, Col, Alex. Fair C. B. 51 Madras N. I. Major Hugh Ross 43 do. do Major Alex. M. Curin 51 do, do. Major S. Brock H. M. 55 Regt. from the Cape, L. Barton Esq. Garrison Surgeon Bilary Capt. W. Canningham 54 Bengal N. I. landed at Cape Capt. Thos. Polewhile 41 do. Lieut. Chas. Burly; 51 do. Lieut. Milner 9th Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Chas. Fildnak Ord. Dep. Lieut. E. G. Stokes H. M. 13 Drag; Lieut, R. Campbell H. M, 46 forl. Lieut. Arch. Erskin 48 M. Lieut J. C. Enered; 13 Drag Lieut. J. G. McNab 30 Madras N. I. Mr. Tapely late chief Officer of the ship Hope (lost) Mr. Hill 2 M. Miss Timplar; and Miss Leary Timplar Children from Calcutta landed at the Cape, Miss Murn Godfrey. Jan1 M. Barto, and Master North Bombay Children from Madras.

SERVANTS.

1 European female servt. 3 male do.; 2 Nat. do. 1 native male do. On the 28th May spoke the Bark Mary of Liverpool from Mauritius for Bombay out 26 days 31 May the Bark Fortune from Bombay for Glasgow.

Passengers. by the Rising Star Alex. Calmar M. D. from London for Bombay the Ship Thorne to sail latter end of February and Lady Raffles end of March.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Asst. Surg. J. Bonstead, Pioneer
Major Bagnold, Resident Moca.
Asst. Surg: Alex. Calman.
Lieut. W. A. Crawford, 1st. St. Cy.
Capt. D. Liddell, 10th Regt.
Cadet J. M. Browne.
Major J. Simcorkes, XX Rt.
Lseut. R. T. Furlong, XX Regt.
Cadet G. H. Bainbridge.
Cadet C. H. Nixon, Artillery.
Cadet S. Turnbul, do.
Cadet F. C. Well, Infantry.
Cadet W. R. Annesley, do.
Cadet C. Berthou, Artillery,
Cade C. Lodge, Infantry.
Cadet Thos. Evans, do.
Ensign James Rodgers, 20th Regt.
Cadet T. P. Mackay, Infy.
Asst. Surg Mackenzie Boigvie, M. D.
Cadet John Richard Kelly, Infy.
Cadet Robt. J. Shaw Infy.
Cadet C. R. Bacon, Cavalry.
Cadet H. Rolland, Infy.
Cadet Wm. Roce, Infy.
Cadet Thos. Willmott, Infy.
Cornet Robt. H. Reckords, 3d Lt. Cy.
Lieut. C. J. F. Pottinger, 17th Regt. N. I.
Ens. G. Gordon, 19th Regt.
Lt. Col. W. Gordon.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Col. Sale, 4th Lt. Drs.
Capt. Daly, 4th Lt. Dns.
Uety. Surg. Timm, 4th Lt. Dns.
Ensign Goodenough, 26th Regt. N. I.
Lieuth. Smyth 9th Regt.
Ensign Thos. Christie, 17th Regt.
Qr. Mr. W. Hornby.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 29.—The Hon'ble C. Schooner Fly, Mahobit Kham, Mallim from Mocha 19th March, Burbuna 26th April, Zeyarra 2d May.

30th Portuguese Brig Cassador, F. P. Lemos, Commander from Demaun 28th May.

Do. French Brig Le Buffon, J. C. Passement, Com. from Bordeaux 26th Dec.

Do. French Ship Le Achille, J. J. S. Soignae, Com. from Bordeaux 19th Jan.

June 1st The H. C. Ship Dutchess of Atholl, Capt. E. M. Daniell, from London, left Plymouth 29th Feb.

The H. C. Ship Edinburgh, Capt, H. Bax. from London, left Plymouth 8th Feb. Spoke the Bolton from Bombay on the line 4th March all well.

Spoke the H. C. S. Bombay homeward bound on the 20th March all well.

Do. Ship Annandale, (Free Trader) George Steell Com. from Liverppool 29th Dec. Boarded the Ship Euphrates, Capt. Buckbim, of London, from the Mauritius.

Do. Ship Rising Star, (Free Trader) Robt. Gillies, Com. from London 10th Feb.

2d Ship Duncan Gibb, Free Trader), Alex. Pume, Com. from Liverpool, 29th Dec.

Passengers per Schooner Fly.---Major Bagnold

Per French Brig Le Baffon.---Mr. J. J. Dussumier.

Per Duchess of Athol.---Mrs. Moyle, Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Sharpin, Miss A. C. White, Miss M. White, Miss E. Adams, Miss E. Adams, Capt. Sir Chs. Malcolm, R. N. Supt. Bombay Marine, Lieut. G. A. Malcolm, A. D. Camp to Sir John Malcolm. Cornet R. H. Rickards, Mr. John D. Leckie, Mr. John Graham. Mr. John Gordon, Writer, Mr. W. H. Dyke Writer, Mr. R. Davidsans Asst. Surg. Mr. Livingston, Asst. Surg. Mr. Bargone. Asst Surg. Mr. T. A. Weir Free Mariner Cadets Mr. C. F. Well, Mr. S. Turnbull, Mr. W. R. Annesly, Mr. G. H. Bainbudge, Mr. C. H. Nixon, Mr T. M. Brown, Mr. W. Rose, Mr. T. R. Prenderst, Mr. Wilmott, Mr. T. B. Seaton. Mr. C. Burthon, Mr. C. Lodge. Mr. H. W. Evans, Mr. C. D. Campbell Volunter Bombay Marine, Mr. A. H. Gordon, Ditto Mr. W. Jerdine Ditto Mr. T. W. Dent, Do. E. W. Daniel Ditto Mr. J. Thaker, Volunter Bombay Pilot Service, Mr. T. Shipperd Ditto Mr. M. W. Linch D. Mr. R. Walker, Ditto Mr. A. A. Tweeddell, Volunter B. Marine Drowned in March.

Per Edinburgh.---Mrs. Flower, Miss Aston, Major W. Gordon. Lieut. Leddell Lieut. McLean, Ensign T. G. Gordon, Mr. J. Webb, Writer, Cadet Mr. J. R. Keily, C. R. Bacau Mr. T. P. Mackay, Mr. Alex. Morison, Mr. H. Bolland, Mr. R. Shaw, 250 recruits, 15 Women, 5 Children.

Per RisingStar.---Alex. Colman, M. D. H. C. S.

DEPARTURES.

MAY.—29 Ship Gleelg, C. S. Gover. Comd. to China.

30th Barque Fortune (Free Trader) John Gilkison Commander to Clyde.

31st Ship Lowjee Family, Wm. Lewis Comr. to China.

June 1st Ship Mountstuart Elphinstone (Free Trader Duncan Ritchie Commr. to Greenock.

Do. Ship Ann, Wm. Allen, Commr.

Do. Ship Helen, George Commr. to China.

Do. Gleneffer (Free Nrader) Robt. Stevenson Com. to Liverpool.

2d Portuguese Brig D. Manuel de Portugal e Castro, Joao Manoel de Sr Gaime, Com to Mosambeque.

Do Portuguese Brig Cassadore, J. A. D' Silvas Com. to Macao.

Passengers by Barque Fortune.---Capt. Havelock.

By Mountstuart Elphinstone.---Mrs. Hornby, and Qr. Master Wm. Hornby.

SHIPS LOADING.

Thomas Ritchie for Lodon; Boliver for London; Lady Hannah Ellice for London; Charles Forbes for China; Bannerman for China; Exmouth for China; John Adam, for Calcutta; Sophie for Bordeaux.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. SHIPS.

Dunnira; Edinburgh; Dutchess of Athol

FREE TRADERS.

Thomas Ritchie, Cumberland, Exmouth, Boliver, Lady Hannah Ellice. Admirald Benbow, Galoolndian. Anandale, Rising Star, Duncan Gibb.

COUNTRY SHIPS.

Bannerman, Asia Felix, Charles Forbes, Oscar, Almeida, Ahmody, Johanna, Lady Caroline John Adam.

ARAB.

Moidinbnz, Fatayalabad, Asadolbhar. Wootmany, Futtaysalum, and Futaynasry.

FRENCH

Sophia La Achille. Buffon.

H. C. CRUIZERS

Discovery. Cate, Fly.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 14th.—Ketch Nelson, E. Morris, from Columbo 3d, Pondicherry 12th May.

17th, Brig Minerva, P. J Philipsz, from Bombay 1st, Quilon 9th May.

18th, Ship Governor Harcourt, W. Tullis, from London & St. Jago 28th Dec.

19th, Ship Lord Amherst, J. M. Ardie, from London 6th Jan. Cape 29th March.

20th. Brig Lady Munro, C. Gahan, from Malabar Coast 10th May.

Do. Ship Euphrates, W. Buckhan, from London 1st July, ork 20th September, Lisbon 4th October, Rio Janeiro 16th January, Cape 2d March, Mauritius 19th April.

Do. Ship Carolina, J. Correya, from Cochin 8th May, Point de Galle 14th May.

21st, Isabella, J. R. Blake, from Bombay 12th, Alleppe 21st, Coombo 29th April, Point de Galle 12th, Trincomallie 18th May.

Passengers by the Euphrates—Capt. O'Dell, Bengal Native Infantry.

Passengers by the Carolina.—Mrs. Boyton, and Prichard.

Passengers by the Lady Munro.—Captain A. Wilson, 10th Regiment N. I.; and Lieutenant Tood, 14th Regt. N. I.

Passenger by the Isabella.—Thomas Exley, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 19.—Ship Prince Regent, H. Murphy, for London.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS

H. M. Ship Success, Captain J. F. Stoddart.
H. M Ship Champion, Captain G. Delmé.
Ship Governor Harcourt, Capt. Wm. Tullis.
Ship Lord Amherst, Captain J. M. Ardie, will sail this day for Calcutta.
Ship Euphrates, Captain W. Buckham.
Ship Carolina, Captain J. Correya.
Ship Isabella, Captain J. R. Blake.
Brig Minerva, Captain P. J. Philipsz.
Brig Lady Munro, Captain G. Gahan.
Brig Diligent, Captain A. Gassier.
Ketch Nelson, Captain E. Morris.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

MAAIS Bark Alacrity, J. Findlery, from Madras 7th May.

May 14. H. C. Steam Vessel Enterprise, (arrived at Cooly Bazar yesterday,) J. H. Johnston, from Amherst Town 9th May.

Passengers per Alacrity, from Madras:—Mr. P. Gordon, Mariner.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 13. Swedish Ship Matilda, P. Ruber th for Stockholm.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

NONE.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Thomas' Church, on Saturday the 24th instant, Mr. Conductor J. Hannah, of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Charlotte Wood.

DEATHS.

Mr. Jamest, Sub-Conductor Commissariate Department leaving a disconsolate widow and two small children to deplore their loss.

At Bombay, on the 25th Instant, Mr. Pascoal J. de Almeida, Clerk in the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, after a short but severe illness of three days. His loss is much felt by his relations and friends.

At Panwell, on the 9th April last, Assist. Surgeon D. Fallon.

This meritorious officer fell a sacrifice to the epidemic cholera, which then raged with violence at his station, and had swept off numbers of the inhabitants, as well as of the Native Invalids. cantoned there.

Mr. Fallon, by his assiduity and good conduct, raised himself from the ranks of M's. Army, and at a period when that description of force was rather defective in its medical establishment, had all the duties of an Assistant Surgeon, as well as those of an Hospital Steward, to perform.

On the Regiment to which he belonged being disbanded, Mr. Fallon was appointed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon on this Establisment, and was for several years employed in the Hon'ble Company's Marine.

The Ship he belonged to formed a part of the conveyance of that ill-fated expedition, which first came in contact with the Beni-Bao Ali Arabs; and on which occasion Mr. Fallon displayed not only the greatest devotion and humanity in the immediate exercise of his own duties, in the care and preservation of the sick and wounded, when left without support or protection, but evinced the greatest intrepidity and highest military conduct, which called forth the following encomium on his exertions and merits, as conveyed in an extract of a Letter from the officer commanding the H. C. Cruizer Prince of Wales, dated 10th December 1820.

"I must beg to bring to your favourable notice "Mr. D. Fallon, of whom Captain Thompson has "spoken to me in the highest terms possible. His "services, during the very arduous situation of the "remaining part of the force, with the sick and "wounded on the night of the 10th when attacked "at Beniboo Hassum, having been most exemplary, "I cannot, Sir, express myself in stronger language "than that of Captain Thompson. "That Mr. "Fallon had shewn himself a meritorious, brave, "and humane man, in getting the sick and wounded into a fortified place, which he strengthened, "conveying ammunition &c. himself for its protection; and that he most essentially assisted him "during the night, which often much exposed him "to the fire of the, enemy, and finally protected "the sick and wounded to Muscat, (a march of near "200 miles,) many of whom without his unremitted care and attention would never have reached "that place, but must have been left on the road; "and I cannot conclude, Sir, without bearing testimony to Mr. Fallon's kinkness and attention to "the sick during the period he has been under "my command; and I most respectfully beg to recommend him, through you, Sir, for the favourable consideration of the Hon'ble the Governor in "Council."

As a reward for Mr. Fallon's services and devotion on this occasion, he was promoted to the situation of Assistant Surgeon, but without rank.

Wherever Mr. Fallon has been employed, his zeal and attention to his duties invariably obtained him the respect and approbation of his superiors: and it is but due to the memory of Mr. Fallon to afford this testimonial to worth and talents.

MADARS.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th Instant, at St. Thomas's Mount, the Lady of Capt. Paske, Asst. Adjt. Genl. of Artillery, of a Son.

At the Presidency, on the 11t Instant, the Lady of Captain Campbell, 38d Regt. N. I. of a Daughter

On the 25th Ultimo, at the residence of Lady Pritzler, in the Fort at Bangalore, the Lady of Assistant Surgeon S. Chippendall, 29th Regiment N. I. of a Son.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 12 Inst. at Bangalore, by the Rev. W. Walkin, J. W. Strettell, Esq. 1st Light Cav. to Catherine, youngest Daughter of the late T. Annesley Browne, Esq. of Madras.

DEATHS.

At Cannanore, on the 12th Instant, Lieutenant Burrowes Delly, of H M. 54th Regt. universally regretted by Brother Officers, and those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

At Gooty, on the 30th April, in his 21st year, on his way to Madras, Mr. Augustus Des Granges, Son of the late Reverend Augustus Des Granges, Missionary at Vizagapatam.

On Monday, the 12th Instant, after a short illness of only 5 days durations, Mrs. Mary Monisse- the Wife of Mr. Thomas Monisse, of His Highness the Nabob's Service.

At the Presidency, on the 16th Instant, after a lingering illness of eight months, Serjeant Major James Hopes, of the 1st Native Vetern Bat. aged 40 years, leaving behind him a Widow and two Children to bemoan his loss.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Muttra, on the night of the 29th April, the Lady of Lieutenant Lewin, of the Horse Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Penang, on the 1st March, the Wife of Sub-Conductor Higgins, of the Madras Ordnance Department, of a Danghter.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 12th May by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, Mr. Edwin Lloyd Turnbull, to Miss Mary Mills.

At the Cathedral, by the Reverend J. R. Henderson, R. C. Bell, Esq. to Miss Thereza Dombal.

At Calcutta, on the 10th May, at the Boitaconnah Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Hilario D'Rosaire, to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, Widow of the late Mr. James Jones.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 11th May, Mrs. Mary Coates, aged 25 years.

At Calcutta, on the morning of Monday, the 12th May, Master James Cuninghame, the infant and only Son of the late Captain Cuninghame, aged 2 years, 10 months and 10 days, much regretted by his disconsolate mother and relations.

Madras.

CURRENT VALUE OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Wednesday, May, 21.

Six per Cent, Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....28¾ *Premium.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz.
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rs. 26¾ *Premium*

Five per Cent, Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz.
350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.... *Par.*
At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Se-
106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees 2 *Discount*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *May* 16, 1828.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant William Leggatt, of the 1st Native Veteran Battalion, to be Inspector of the Streets and Roads of Madras.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT SECRITIES.

MAY 14, 1828.

BUY. Prem.			Prem.	SELL	
26	0	Remittable	25	0	
Disct. 2		Old 5 per Cent. Loan,	0	6	Disct.
Prem. 3		New ditto ditto	Par		Disct.
5500	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5300	0	Prem

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 0
Ditto on Government Bills and Salary Bills.	4 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE

BUY.		CALCUTTA.	SELL
1	10½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. R ..	1 11

PRICE OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	206 8	206 4
Sovereigns	each	11	10
Guineas	ditto	11	0
Old Goldmohurs	ditto	18	12
New Ditto	ditto	17	0

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

CHANGE IN THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

At a late hour last night we received an express from Paris, with a "Moniteur" of Saturday containing the Royal ordinance nominating a new Ministry.

(From the *Moniteur.*—Official part.)

"ORDINANCES OF THE KING.

"Article 1.—The Count Portalis, peer of France, is named Secretary of State for the Department of Justice.

"The Count de la Ferronnays, Peer of France, is named Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"The Viscount de Caux, member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State for the Administration of War.

"The Viscount de Martignac, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State for the Department for the Interior.

"Certain duties of the Minister of the Interior are separated; they are those which relate to commerce and manufactures, in order to be re-united to the present duties of the bureau of Commerce and Colonies.

"The Count de St. Cricq, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is named Secretary of State President of the superior Council of Commerce and of the Colonies.

"The Count Roy, Peer of France, is named Secrerary of State for the Department of the Finances.

"2.—In future public instruction will no longer form part of the Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

"8.—Our Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies is charged with the execution of the present ordinance.

(By the King) "CHARLES.

"The Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies,

"Comte de CHABROL."

"Art. 1.—The Count de Villele, Count de Peyronnet, and Count de Corbiere, are elevated to the dignity of Peers of the Realm, to be enjoyed by them and their descendants in a direct line, natural and legitimate, from male to male, and in the order of progeniture, and also the rights, honours, and privileges which are attached to them. Article 1st of the Ordinance of the 25th of August, 1827, in respect to them, is departed from.

"2.—Our Minister the Secretary of State for the Department of the Marine and of the Colonies is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance."

(*FROM THE TIMES*)

LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1828.

Next in importance to a statement by our own Sovereign, from the throne, of the relations of his foreign policy, and of the internal condition of his kingdom, must be ranked a similar explanation proceeding from the King of FRANCE, the powerful and interesting neighbour—and now, we can add with heartfelt satisfaction, the friend and ally—of GEORGE IV.

Tuesday last, the 5th inst., gave CHARLES X. an opportunity for such an exposition of public affairs to his people and to Europe. The King's discourse on that occasion was drawn up by Ministers who had come into power on the ruins of a Cabinet whose disregard of the feelings and opinions entertained by four-fifths of the French nation, could not fail to render it at once contemptible and odious. It must, therefore, have been an object with the successors of M. de VILLELE, to mark, as strongly as they had permission from the Court, the contrast between their own liberality and his want of it, and to ingratiate themselves with their countrymen in the same proportion in which they might be assured that a Ministry even suspected of any thing like reason or moderation in their attachment to courtly doctrines, would find the doors of Royal friendship effectually barred against them. This Ministry, from the circumstances under which it had been formed, being forced upon the Palace by necessity,—that is, by a body of national discontent and intimidation,—would feel the expediency of clinging to the victorious power which had produced it, and would seize a moment so decisive as was afforded by the first assembly of the Chambers after its creation, to attest its sound principles in the eyes of France.

There would thence arise a struggle between the ostensible and the unacknowledged advisers of Royalty; the one to ascertain how much, the other how little, the speech about to be delivered by the Sovereign should speak a language in accordance or analogy with the general spirit of mankind.

Of the speech so framed amidst sentiments, one thing may be asserted, and another guessed.

For we may affirm positively, that the Royal discourse, though vague in some parts, and, in others languid, is, on the whole, by no means an Apostolic or ultra-Royalist production; and likewise it seems but fair to conjecture that the Ministers who composed it under frowns and murmurs from high personages, are still in heart more liberal than in their expressions, which were probably the result of compromise with minds of a stamp no less difficult for enlightened men to undeceive than to conciliate.

There is in some respects a congeniality between the Royal speeches of England and of France.

They both announce their foreign relations with Europe to be of an amicable nature, and both refer to the East as an exception.

The French Speech call the battle of Navarino "unexpected," but qualifies the ungracious phrase, by subjoining that it was

(*Continued in the Supplement*).

BOMBAY.—PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, No. 10, MILITARY SQUARE, BY *THOMAS RIGBY*.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4TH 1828.

(*Continued from the Gazette*)

"-glorious" to the French arms, and a distinguished proof of the union of the three flags. The word "untoward" was avoided, from a respect, we presume, for the warning furnished by the Parliament of Great Britain.

Spain is adverted to by France, as Portugal was by England, and described to be in so improving a condition, that the KING will be "very shortly" (not quite "immediately" as on our side the water) able to withdraw the remains of his troops from the Peninsula. We confess we see no reason for this tardy relinquishment of the military occupation of Spain; nor any security, while the French troops continue there, that the presence of ours may not be again requisite to curb the designs of Spain upon Portugal.

Nothing further is threatened in the quarter of Algiers than a continuance of rigorous blockade, until the pirate Power shall have made its *amende* to the French Government.

The internal affairs of the kingdom are spoken of, or rather glanced at, with a sort of temperate satisfaction. Manufactures and revenue, though a little checked, are not seriously or permanently affected; extra expenses are announced; economy is promised. The DAUPHIN is placed at the head of the Army; and public education is withdrawn from the Church.

Such are the chief members of this state document: but how many of them may remain unchanged, or how many of its pledges may be redeemed, must rest altogether on the duration of the Ministry, or on the character of that which follow: both of them rather doubtful calculations.

"PARIS, Feb. 5.

"The following is an official copy of the Speech of the King of France, delivered this day, on the opening of the Session of the Chambers:—

"'Gentlemen,—It is always with the same satisfaction that I see you assembled about my Throne, and that I come to lay before you the situation of France.

"'My relations with the Powers of Europe continue to be amicable and satisfactory. The affairs of the East alone offer some difficulties; but the treaty which I have signed with the King of England and the Emperor of Russia has laid the foundation of the pacification of Greece; and I have still reason to hope, that the efforts of my allies and my own will overcome, without the employment of force, the resistance of the Ottoman Porte.

"'The unforeseen combat of Navarino has been at once an occasion to give glory to our arms, and the most striking pledge of union of the three flags.

"'The Peninsula has long been the cause of sacrifices to us: they are drawing to a conclusion. Spain, being secure upon its frontiers, perseveringly exerts herself in order to stifle in her bosom the deplorable germs of civil discord. Every thing indicates that I shall very soon be able, in concert with the King my nephew, to restore my soldiers to their country, and to relieve my people from a severe burden.

"'A rigorous blockade, which will not terminate till the day on which I shall have received the satisfaction which is due to me, restrains and punishes Algiers, and protects French commerce.

"'On distant shores, and under the uncertain sway of infant Governments, our flag has experienced some act of aggression; but I have ordered just indemnity to be required, and have prescribed measures which will henceforth protect the fortune of my subject from all injury.

"'If I am thus able gentlemen, to look with satisfaction upon our external affairs, the internal situation of my kingdom does not afford me fewer grounds of security.

"'You will perceive, by the documents which will be laid before you, that if the produce of the several taxes has undergone some diminution, the sources of public wealth have not experienced any durable alteration. Extraordinary circumstances have led to an excessive expenditure, for which it will be necessary to provide. I have ordered my Ministers to lay the particulars of them before you, and have enjoined them to have constantly in view a strict and judicious economy.

"I have called my son to take part in the military promotions. The army will see in this new arrangement the most decided proof of my good-will towards it.

"'The progressive devolopement of commerce and manufactures, which are the glory of pacific states, has increased their wants, and calls for more numerous channels for the disposal of their produce. I have resolved that a Minister, appointed for their interest, shall be speedily charged to propose to me every thing that may be calculated to second their continually increasing activity.

"'However intimate the connexion may be which should exist between religion and the education of mankind, public instruction and ecclesiastical affairs have appeared to me to require a separate direction, and I have accordingly ordered them to be divided.

"'Desiring to consolidate more and more in my dominions the Charter which was granted by my brother, and which I have sworn to maintain, I shall take care that measures be pursued with wisdom and mature deliberation, to make our legislation harmonize with it.

"'Some important questions of public administration have been pointed out to my attention. Being convinced that the real strength of thrones, under the Divine protection, is in the observance of the laws, I have ordered these questions to be thoroughly investigated, that the discussion of them may make manifest the truth, which is the first want of Princes and of people.

"'Gentlemen, the happiness of France is the object of all my wishes and of all my thoughts. To secure it, I shall know how to maintain the strong and tutelary authority which belongs to my crown. I rely also, Gentlemen, I rely greatly on the assistance of your wisdom, and the harmony of your sentiments. The voice of your King calling for the union of men of worth cannot find here any but hearts disposed to hear and to answer it."

GREECE.

PROTOCOL RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE,

SIGNED AT ST. PETERSBURGH, APRIL 4, 1826, AND PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, BY COMMAND OF HIS MAJESTY, 1828.

His Britannic Majesty having been requested by the Greeks to interpose his good offices, in order to obtain their reconcilition with the Ottoman Porte—having, in consequence, offered his mediation to that power, and being desirous of concerting the measures of his Government upon this subject with his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and his Imperial Majesty, on the other hand, being equally animated by the desire of putting an end to the contest of which Greece and the Archipelago are the theatre, by an arrangement which shall be consistent with the principles of religion, justice, and humanity, the undersigned have agreed—

1. That the arrangement to be proposed to the Porte, if that Government should accept the proffered mediation. should have for its object to place the Greeks towards the Ottoman Porte in the relation hereafter mentioned:—

Greece should be a dependency of that empire, and the Greeks should pay to the Porte an annual tribute, the amount of which should be permanently fixed by common consent. They should be exclusively governed by authorities to be chosen and named by themselves, but in the nomination of which authorities the Porte should have a certain influence.

In this state, the Greeks should enjoy a complete liberty of conscience, entire freedom of commerce. and should exclusively, conduct their own internal government.

In order to effect a complete separation between individuals of the two nations, and to prevent the collisions which must be the necessary consequences of a contest of such duration the Greeks should purchase the property of the Turks, whether situated on the continent of Greece, or in the islands.

2. In case the principle of a mediation between Turks and Greeks should have been admitted, in consequence of steps taken with that view by His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, his Imperial Majesty would exert, in every case, his influence to forward the object of that mediation, The mode in which, and the time at which, his Imperial Majesty should take part in the ulterior negotiations with the Ottoman Porte, which may be the consequence of that mediation, should be determined hereafter by the common consent of the Governments of His Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Majesty.

3. If the mediation offered by His Britannic should not have been accepted by the Porte, and whatever may be the nature of the relations between His Imperial Majesty and the Turkish Government, His Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty will still consider the terms of the arrangement specified in No. 1 of this Protocol, as the basis of any reconciliation to be effected by their intervention, whether in concert or separately, between thel Porte and the Greeks; and they will avaio themselves of every favourable opportunity tr exert their influence with both parties, in orde to effect their reconciliation on the above-men tioned basis.

4. That His Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty should reserve to themselves to adopt, hereafter, the measures necessary for the settlement of the details of the arrangement in question, as well as the limits of the territory and the names of the islands of the Archipelago to which it shall be applicable, and it shall be proposed to the Porte to comprise under the denomination of Greece.

5. That, moreover, His Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty will not seek, in this arrangement, any increase of territory, nor any exclusive influence nor advantage in commerce for their subjects, which shall not be equally attainable by all other nations.

6. That His Britannic Majesty and His Imperial Majesty, being desirous that their Allies should become parties to the definitive arrangements of which this Protocol contains the outline, will communicate this instrument, confidentially, to the Courts of Vienna, Paris, and Berlin, and will propose to them that they should, in concert with the Emperor of Russia, guarantee the treaty by which the reconciliation of the Turks and Greeks shall be effected, as His Britannic Majesty cannot guarantee such a treaty.

St. Paterburgh, April 4 (March 23). 1826.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.
NESSELRODE.
LIEVEN.

STATE OF GREECE.

EGINA, DEC. 14—The confusion prevailing in Greece daily increases, without any prospect of its termination. Every one acts on his own account. The Government itself is a *coterie* which has no greater influence than any other. Vasso and Griziotis. both famous for their rapacity, lately made a landing in the Gulf of Volo; the Greek inhabitants treated them as robbers, and joined the Turks in driving them away. The Candiots have left part of the Islands in the Archipelago, where, however, all remains in the same confusion as before. Notwithstanding this, Lord Cochrane pretends to govern them, and sends persons to levy contributions. At Tino, Dr. Grosse, his lordship's agent, threatened to fire on the town, unless 500 talaris were paid him. The Primates were obliged to comply, though this sum was intended for the Ipsariots. At Scio the same Doctor got some hundred talaris. After going to Santurina he proceeded to Corfu, there to make a loan for the Admiral, whose finances are in as bad a condition as his influence.

General Church appears to have vanished in Corinth; if he himself it there, his army is not with him, having been almost entirely dissolved by desertion. Ibrahim Pacha had concentrated his troops near Tripolizza, and left weak garrisons in the fortresses. It is thought he will go to Romelia. The proclamation of the blockade of the ports of the Morea by Admiral Codrington increases the distress of the Greeks, and if the fate of this country should be one day regularly settled, the greater part of the population will have been swept away by famine and civil war.

The regular Constantinople mail arrived on Thursday evening, with letters to the 27th ult., at which which date the most perfect tranquillity prevailed there, and the temper of the Porte continued to be mild and conciliatory towards the subjects of the three allied Powers. All the cargoes of grain detained at the departure of the Ambassadors had been punctually paid for, and the vessels restored to the owners. Two vessels from Odessa, laden with tallow, had been seized, not, as has been supposed, for being Russian property, but because an attempt seems to have been made to enter the cargo as grain, for the purpose of avoiding the payment of duties. A valuable cargo, chiefly the property of English merchants, and consisting for the most of silks, had been shipped on board a vessel called the *Skylark*, for England, and some demur arising in granting the regular firman or clearance, the owners, were in considerable alarm, under the impression that it was the intention of the Porte to detain her. There even seems to have been some debate on the occasion, whether so valuable a prey should be suffered to escape; but whether or not this be the fact, the councils of peace and moderation prevailed, and it was understood that clearances would be granted in the regular manner on the 28th.

The subjoined extract of a letter gives a detail, of some interest at this time, of the arrangements entered into by the Porte for the protection of the subjects of the allied Powers whose Ambassadors had just quitted the capital:—

"Constantinople, Dec. 27.

"The following are the arrangements made in reference to our protection by the Porte, which is confided to the care of three individuals of great rank and consequence here,—the Turkish Chancellor, the Grand Customer (head Commissioner, or farmer of duties), and the Reis Effendi. In the event of any ground of complaint against the two former, either for inattention or otherwise, the Reis Effendi is to be appealed to. In order that the Turkish Government may be fully aware who the individuals are to whom this protection is to be extended, the waiwode (chief magistrate) of Galata has been for some days busily employed, under the directions of the Capudan Pacha, in making a registry of all respectable individuals, subjects of the three nations, and of the persons engaged in their service. An English merchant by desire of the Porte, has further been occupied in investigating the claims of the lower class of Ionians, and an Italian merchant those of the Maltese, before they could be allowed admission into the Registry, or even permission to remain in Constantinople. For, in according its protection to the Christians of respectable rank and character, the Turkish Government has not lost sight of the importance of excluding those of a different stamp, who would be likely, by some act of indiscretion or bad conduct, to compromise the safety of the whole. This object was pursued at first with too indiscriminate a zeal; between 200 and 300 persons of doubtful character were taken up in the streets and in their lurking places, and sent on board vessels engaged by the Porte to convey them to some other places. It being found that some hardship and injustice was necessarily committed in the course of these seizures, the plan was abandoned. Many, however, are going away voluntarily. We continue to enjoy the most complete tranquility possible."

JASSY, JAN. 10—The Russian army will gradually be concentrated on the frontiers of the empire. The Polish army approaches that of Bessarabia, and it is reported that in case of war, Prince Coustantine will command both. Our authorities are every day more embarrassed how to behave towards the Turks, and cannot be made easy, except by the occupation of the principalities by the Rnssians. They have entirely given themselves up to the Russian influence, without thinking of the consequences that will result if the Porte retains its power in these provinces. It is said that M. Minziacky is going to remove from Bucharest to this city.

English Extracts.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, Tuesday, Jan. 1.

WAR-OFFICE, Dec. 31.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Henry Sharpin, from half-pay 24th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice William Fitz-Maurice, who exchanges.

7th Ditto—Captain Charles John Hill, to be Major by purchase, vice Molyneux, promoted,; Lieutenant John James Whyte, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hill; Cornet Lionel Henry Bathurst, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Whyte.

9th Ditto—Captain Julius Greenwood, to be Major by purchase, vice Lord Loughborough, promoted.

10th Ditto—Cornet St. Vincent Cotton, Bart, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lord Frankfort de Montmorency, who retires; Duncombe Parke, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Cotton.

15th Ditto—Captain Frederick Buckley. to be Major, by purchase. vice M'Alpine, promoted; Lieutenant Lewis Shedden, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Buckley; Cornet Edmund Mortimer, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shedden.

17th Ditto—Captain William Nesbitt Burrowes, to be Major by purchase, vice Bacon, who retires; Lieutenant Robert James Elton, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Burrowes; Cornet William Murray Percy, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Elton; William L. Shedden, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Percy.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieutenant Hon. Robert Sandilands, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Knollys, promoted; Ensign Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley from the 11th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sandilands; Lieutenant and Captain Hon. Charles Beaumont Phipps, to be Adjutant, vice Knollys, deceased.

3d Regiment of Foot—To be Major—Captain Henry Gillman, without purchase, vice Charles Cameron, deceased; Captain Archibald Clunes Innes, by purchase, vice A. Cameron promoted.

To be Captain, without purchase—Lieutenant William Mackay vice Gillman.

6th Ditto—Lieutenant Edward Thompson, from half-pay 31st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John R. Heyland, appointed to the 61st Foot.

7th Ditto—To be Lieutenants—Ensign George William Evelyn, Earl of Rothes, from the 81st Foot, by purchase, vice Lord Arthur Chichester, promoted; Ensign Gerard Baillie Hamilton, from the 65th Foot, without purchase, vice Hope, deceased.

8th Ditto—Ralph Cheney, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Singleton, promoted.

11th Ditto—To be Ensigns—Ensign Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley, from the half-pay, vice William Augustus Riddel Maxwell. who exchanges; Henry James Peake, gent., by purchase, vice Rowley, appointed to the 3d Foot Guards.

16th Ditto—John Freer Proud, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Scott, appointed to the 76th Foot.

19th Ditto—Lieutenant James Stewart. from half-pay Glengary Light Infantry Fencibles, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles William Clarke, who exchanges.

26th Ditto—Lieutenant George Blake Hildebrand, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Marshall, promoted.

30th Ditto—Ensign Roderic Charles Macdonald. from the 99th Foot. to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ralph, promoted.

33d Ditto—Captain Joseph Mark Harty, to be Major, by purchase, vice Fogarty, who retires; Thomas Jacob Smith. gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Norton, promoted.

46th Ditto—Quartermaster-Sergeant John Pool, to be Quartermaster, vice Williams, deceased.

48th Ditto—Lieutenant William Slater, from the half-pay 10th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Tinne, appointed to the 86th Foot.

51st Ditto—Ensign Bertie J. Grey to be Adjutant vice Mawdesley, promoted.

54th Ditto—Lieutenant John Henderson, from half-pay 1st Light Infantry Battalion King's German Legion, to be Lieutenant vice James Gallopine Hall, who exchanges.

55th Ditto—Ensign William Armstrong Rogers, from the 95th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bonnes, deceased.

58th Ditto—Captain James William Fisher, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Edward Fitzgerald, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

61th Ditto—Lieutenant John Rowley Heyland, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Wedderburn Webster, who retires upon half-pay 31st Foot.

65th Ditto—William Brabazon Ponsonby, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted in the 7th Foot.

66th Ditto—Hospital-Assistant Philip Anglin, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon.

75th Ditto—Captain William Bruce, to be Major, by purchase, vice Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, promoted; Lieutenant Charles Allen Young, to be Captain by purchase, vice Bruce; Ensign Frederick Henry, A. Forth, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Young; George Bligh Moultrie, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Forth.

76th Ditto—Lieutenant Ralph Allen Gossett, from the half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Coultman, promoted; Ensign John F. C. Scott, from the 16th Foot, to be Ensign vice Thompson, promoted.

81st Ditto—William Charles Liston, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Lord Rothes, promoted in the 7th Foot.

86th Ditto—Lieutenant William Charles Tinne, from the 48th Foot.

88th Ditto—Captain Evan Baillie Fraser, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice John Gibson who exchanges, receiving the difference.

95th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Anwyl, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Wylly, deceased; William Hardinge Woodgate, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Rogers, promoted in the 55th Foot.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Volunteer John Hodgson Fearon, to be Ensign, vice Green, deceased.

Unattached—To be Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, by purchase—Major Lord Charles Spencer Churchill, from the 75th Foot; Major James M'Alpine, from the 15th Dight Dragoons; Major Hon. George Berkeley Malyneux, from the 7th Light Dragoons; Major James Alexander Lord Loughborough, from the 9th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant and Captain William Thomas Knollys, from the 3d Foot Guards,

To be Captain of Infantry, by purchase—Lieutenant Henry George Boldero, from the Royal Engineers.

To be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase—Ensign James Thompson, from the 76th Foot; Ensign John Singleton, from the 8th Foot.

To be Ensign, by purchase—Hon. William Cowper.

The undermentioned Lieutenants actually serving upon full-pay in regiments of the line, whose commissions are dated previous to the year 1811, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 27th of December 1826:—

To be Captains of Infantry—Lieutenant John Marshall, from the 26th Foot; Lieutenant Philleman Crultman, from the 76th Foot.

Memoranda—The undermentioned officers have been allowed to sell unattached commissions:—

Lieutenant-General John Gordon Cuming Skene; Colonel Charles Gold, Royal Artillery Litenant-Colonel John Thomas Caddy, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt Fort Holcombe Royal Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel James Maclachlan, Royal Artillery, Brevet Major William Linneaus Gardner, half-pay Independent Companies; Lieutenant John Hampden Edwards, half-pay 61th Foot; Lieutenant James John Rowe, half-pay 7th Foot; Cornet Aylmer Farquhar, half-pay 6th Dragoons

The appointment of Captain Crosbie Morgell Christian, from the half-pay, to be Quartermaster of the 93d Foot, stated to have taken place on the 23d of August last, has not taken place.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Feb. 15, 1828.

The King has been most graciously pleased to direct that General Lord Hill shall be placed on the staff of his Majesty's army, and that all matters respecting his Majesty's military service, which have heretofore been transacted by the Commander-in-Chief, shall henceforth pass through the hands of General Lord Hill, G.C.B.

The King's service having imposed upon Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington the necessity of resigning the office of Commander-in-Chief, the Field Marshal is happy to deliver over the command to a general officer, who has so frequently promoted the honour of the army by his own conduct and example, who is so well known to the officers and troops, and so well acquainted with their services and merits.

By order of his Grace the Commander-in-Chief,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

In consequence of Lord Hill's appointment to the command of the army, the following order was issued on Friday:—

GENERAL ORDER.

Horse Guards, Feb. 16, 1828.

According to the King's gracious commands, General Lord Hill assumes the station of General on the Staff, in order that all matters respecting his Majesty's military service, which have hitherto been transacted by the Commander-in-Chief, shall henceforth pass through his hands.

His Lordship cannot undertake the arduous duties which devolve upon him by this preeminent mark of his Majesty's favour, without expressing his confident hope, that he will receive from the general and other officers, and from public departments of the army, the zealous support calculated to enable his Lordship to fulfil the important trust imposed on him, and to maintain the order, regularity, and discipline, for which the service has been distinguished under the command of his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington.

His Lordship is convinced that he shall best perform his duty to his king, his country, and the army itself, by endeavouring to follow the high example afforded by these his illustrious predecessors.

By command of General Lord Hill,

HENRY TORRENS, Adjutant-General.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following is a list of the New Ministry, both in the Cabinet and out, so far as yet formed:—

IN THE CABINET.

President of the Council—Earl Bathurst, vice Duke of Portland.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.

Lord Privy Seal—Lord Ellenborough, vice Earl of Carlisle.

First Lord of the Treasury—Duke of Wellington, vice Viscount Goderich.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, vice Right Hon. J. C. Herries.

Master General of the Ordnance—Lord Beresford.

Secretary of State for Home Department—Right Hon. Robert Peel, vice Marquis of Lansdowne

Secretary of State for Colonial Department—Right Hon. W. Huskisson.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Earl Dudley.

President of the Board of Controul—Viscount Melville, vice Right Hon. C. Wynne.

President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy—Right Hon. Charles Grant.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Earl of Aberdeen, vice Lord Bexley

Master of the Mint—Right Hon. J. C. Herries, vice Right Hon. J. Tierney.

Secretary at War—Viscount Palmerston.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence—Lord High Admiral,

Judge Advocate General—Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart, vice Right Hon. James Abercrombie.

Woods and Forests—Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot, vice Right Hon. W. S. Bourne.

Vice President of the Board of Trade—T. F. Lewis, Esq.

Paymaster General—Right Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald,

Under Secretaries of States—Home, S. M. Phillips, Esq. and W. Y. Peel, Esq., vice T. S. Rice, Esq.—Colonial—R. W. Hay, Esq.; the other not yet settled—Foreign—Lord Howard de Walden, John Backhouse, Esq.

Secretaries of the Treasury,—Joseph Planta, Esq. and G. R. Dawson, Esq. vice T. F. Lewis Esq.

Lords of the Treasury—Lord Granville C. H. Somersett, vice Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald—Earl of Mountcharles—Lord Elliot—E. A. M'Naughten, Esq.

Attorney General.—Sir C. Wetherell.

Solicitor General.—Sir N. C. Tindall.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant.—Marquis of Anglesea, vice Marquis of Wellesley.

Chief Secretary—Right Hon. W. Lamb.

It has been reported that Lord Francis Gower is to be Under Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. in the room of the Hon. Mr. Stanley, resigned.

Lord Ashly, the eldest son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, succeeds Sir James Macdonald as one the Commissioners for the Affairs in India.

Mr. Denison does not go out with Lord William Bentinck, as was intended. Arch. Dobbs, Esq. has been appointed Secretary to his Excellency, in the room of Mr. Denison.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Sir George Clerk and Mr. Denison will return to the Admiralty, as members of the Council to the Lord High Admiral.

Sir Henry Hardinge returns to the Ordnance department.

Lord Eliot has been appointed one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—*Standard.*

The Duke of Argyll has resigned the Privy Seal of Scotland, which has been conferred upon the Duke of Gordon.

Dr. Jenner has been appointed to the important office of King's Advocate in the High Court of Admiralty.

The Earl of Lauderdale is said to have tendered his gratuitous support to the Duke of Wellington's Administration.—

Bell's weekly messenger 4th Febry.

We are a strange people; A year has not elapsed, since the profound knowledge displayed by his Grace the Duke of WELLINGTON, during the progress of the Corn Bill, served for a subject of merriment to both Houses of Parliament, and furnished matter for paragraphs for all the periodical writers from the Land's End to John O,Groat's House for a couple of months at least. Some people, who did not know the toughness of the Duke's moral consitution were actually in trepidation lest the Great Captain of the Age should be unable to support these incessant attacks. Now, however, his Grace is hailed as the Saviour of the nation. While we were making the most of what we thought rather a bad bargain, and casting about to discern some food for consolation in some good qualities of his Grace, which might hitherto have escaped our notice, comforting ourselves at the same time with the pious observation of CERVANTES, when SANCHO PANZA proved himself such a heaven born Governor—"And in this instance we see that Governors, though otherwise fools, are sometimes directed in their decisions by the hand of God"—to our great surprise, we find his MAJESTY'S faithful Commons unable to contain their joy and satisfaction at the good fortune which has befallen the nation in obtaining a Premier like his Grace. One Honourable Member (Sir JOHN SEBRIGHT) observed last night, "With respect to the appointment of the Duke of WELLINGTON to be Prime Minister—as far as the appointment by itself went, he highly approved of it; and as to the objection that was so generally made, that he had been the Commander of our Armies, all he (Sir J. SEBRIGHT) had to say about that was, that the Duke could not have been brought up in a better school—not only looking at it as a good military school, but as one in which those qualities were likely to be produced which would lead to firmness and decision, which are better calculated to suit his (the Duke's) character than the details of office. Whatever might be urged against the new Prime Minister, in him at least would be found decision and that of all other qualities was the most important."—Mr. LIDDELL was forced to acknowledge, that his Grace "is a great and wonderful man. On his Atlean shoulders he seems capable of bearing a world of ordinary cares. After raising to the highest pitch the credit of the British arms, it is reserved for him, probably, to prove the most extraordinary individual of the times in which he has lived." These eulogies, and anticipations of the bliss we are warranted in expecting from the ministerial career of his Grace, were received with loud cheers. Sir JOSEPH YORKE had no doubt as to his Grace's decision of character; but he had doubts whether such an ADMIRABLE CRICHTON as Mr. LIDDELL described might not prove more than an overmatch for our glorious Constitution. What may we not fear from such a rare union of virtue, valour, and wisdom!

"Whatever might be urged against the new Minister, in him at least would be found decision! and that of all qualities was the most important." Immortal CERVANTES! how tame is thy satirical display of the confidence which power gives, and the disposition of the satellities of power, by thick and thin admiration, to increase that confidence, compared with these ebullitions of his MAJESTY'S faithful Commons! "Every body who knew SANCHO was struck with admiration at hearing him talk so elegantly, and could not account for his improvement any other way than by supposing that posts & places of importance enlarge the faculties." Decide! that he can—he could not have been brought up in a better school for that. No man can decide quicker than he who decides without troubling himself about the merits. In the Corn Question there was no want of decision—he was ready to destroy the Corn Bill, for which he had before decided, not deeming it at all necessary to know whether the Amendment he moved was not destructive of the principle of the Bill. The Ministerial Papers of the day, we remember, apologized for his Grace, by saying that Lord LAUDERDALE had abused his confidence.

Well, we have at last found a Premier who can decide, and who has been brought up in the best school for deciding—a military school. What a happy people we are—we have always had the best of Kings—we have the best of Constitutions—schoolboys, are transformed in an instant into Heaven-born Ministers—soldiers's unlettered and unread, start forward paragons of wisdom and proficients in political knowledge. Whatever is right in this happy country. Who would give their days and their nights to study, when the best Legislators in the world are formed by fox-hunting, and the best Premiers in the tented field?

However, it is well for the nation that we have at last found a Premier who can decide, and a Parliament willing to receive the decisions without challenge. Formerly Mr. HUSKISSON was obliged to urge reasons for his system of Free Trade, and was obliged to encounter no little obloquy from those who did not like to be troubled with reasons, and yet did not like his conclusions. But Mr. HUSKISSON has only now to say, his Grace has decided that the course I propose is the best, and the decision will be hailed as a heaven-born emanation.—*The Morning Chronicle, Feb. 5.*

We present our readers this day with the Accounts of the Revenue for Quarter ended the 5th Jan. 1828.

The whole of the quarter ended 5th Jan.1828, is 12,336,383*l.* That of the quarter ended 5th of January, 1827, is 12,524,085*l.* There is therefore a deficiency in the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the former year, of 188,002*l.* If we limit our comparison to the ordinary Revenue, the deficiency is 272,284*l.*

If we compare the year ended 5th January, 1828, with the year ended 5th of January, 1827, the deficiency on the year which is expired amounts to 5,993*l.* If we compare together the ordinary Revenue ofthe two years, the deficiency on that which has expired, is 92,974*l.*

In that departmsnt of the Revenue, which is least liable to be affected by accidental circumstances, and which more than any other, affords the measure of the active industry of the country—we mean the Post Office—there is a falling off of 51,000*l.* in the last quarter, as compared with the corresponding Quarter of 1827. The decrease on the whole year is 111,000*l.* or nearly one-twelth.

The greatest falling off is in the Excise, The produce of the Quarter ended 5th January 1828, is less by 240.983*l.* than the produce of the Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1827. The year, ended 5th Jan. 1828, as compared with that en led 5th Jan. 18[illegible], exhibits a decrease of 779,709*l.*

The branches on which there is an increase are, the Customs, the Stamps, Taxes, and Miscellaneous. There is a slight decrease in the Customs for the quarter of 11,301*l.* but the increase on the year is 625,076*l.* The Stamps exhibit an increase on the quarter of 25,561*l.* on the year of 98,126*l.* Taxes exhibit an increase on the quarter of 114387*l.* on the year of 65,531*l.* Miscellanies no less than 78,231*l.* on the quarter; on the whole year 95,983*l.*

CHRONOLOGY OF THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS DURING THE YEAR 1827.

JANUARY.

1. The King of France sends to the Chamber a project of law for the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

4. The pulling down of Charleton Palace commenced.

5. The Duke of York expired at 20 minutes past nine this evening.

— The net produce of the revenue for the year ended this day, was 46,650,672*l.*; for the quarter ended this day 12,624,085*l.*

6. The discussion relative to the law for restaining the press occupy the public minds in France.

11. The general mourning for the late Duke of York commenced.

18. The ceremony of the lying-in-state of the late Duke of York, at St. James's Palace commences.

— The accounts from Portugal continue to be of an unsatisfactory nature.

20. The funeral of the Duke of York takes place.

23. The Duke of Wellington is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

24. The dept of Snow on the ground in Sussex is greater than has been known for several years.

FEBRUARY.

1. The Lord Chancellor gave his judgment in the case of Wellesley v. the Duke of Beaufort.

— The Dukes of Sussex and Montrose, Mr. Canning, and Huskisson, are confined by severe illness, contracted by attending the funeral of the Duke of York.

5. The racing stud of the late Duke of York is put up to auction.

—The Duke of Wellington is appointed Constable of the Tower.

7. Dr. Pelham, the Bishop of Lincoln, died of a cold caught at the Duke of York's funeral.

8. Parliament meets pursuant to adjournment.

— The Navy Estimates for the year amount to 6,125,850*l.*

12. Addresses of condolence to the King, on the death of the Duke of York, are voted by both Houses of Parliament.

15. The shock of an earthquake is felt in Wales.

16. In pursuance of his Majesty's message, a resolution for granting 9000*l.* a year additional to the Duke of Clarence was agreed to in the House of Commons.

— No less than 101 persons are confined in the House of Correction, Devizes, for offences against the Game Laws.

17. Lord Liverpool was attached this morning by a stroke of apoplexy, from the effects of which he has not since recovered

19. True bills are found against Mr. Shell, of Dublin, for seditions speeches.

20. The expenses of military garrisons are discussed in Parliament.

—Account of the income of the Royal Family stated.

—The sale of the various articles of property belonging to the late Duke of York takes place.

22. Mr. Peel obtains leave to bring in a Bill for amending the Criminal Laws.

26. The subject of Bribery at Elections is brought before the House of Commons.

— A meeting was held to raise subscriptions for a monument to the late Duke of York.

27. The subject of the Game Laws and Chancery Practice are discussed in Parliament

MARCH.

1. Mr. Canning brings forward his Resolutions respecting the Corn Laws.

5. Sir F. Burdett brings the subject of the Catholic Claims before the House of Commons

6. After a stormy debate, the Catholic Question is lost by a majority of four.

8. The Corn Laws are discussed in the House of Commons.

9. The same subject is discussed again.

12. A discussion takes place in the House of Commons on Military Flogging.

14. Mr. Canning is seriously indisposed.

23. Not a sign of vegitation is yet seen, even in the warmest and most sheltered spots.

— The Marquis of Hertford is appointed to proceed on a special Embassey to Russia.

22. Mr. Hume brings the subject of the Mutiny at Barrackpore before the House of Commons.

— The Lord Chancellor (Eldon), it is remarked, does not attend the Cabinet meetings held about this time.

23. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, William Wakefield, and Frances Wakefield, are tried and found guilty at Lancaster, for the felonious abduction of Miss Turner.

25. The Ship *Hecla*, with Captain Parry

on board, sailed from Deptford on the Northern Expedition.

26. Mr. Canning appears in the House of Commons, after a considerable interval, in a very bad state of health.

— The Annual Report of Vaccine Establishment states, that only 503 deaths occurred from small pox, within the bills of mortality, during the last twelve months.

29, Mr. Tierney moves a postponment of the Supplies until the formation of a Responsible Administration.

— The visits of the Ministers individually to the King are numerous about this time.

— A Bill to prevent the use of Spring Guns passes the House of Commons.

— A Cabinet Council sits in deliberation for an hour and a half. All the Ministers (except Lord Liverpool) are present.

APRIL.

2. The subject of the Corn Laws is discussed in the House of Commons.

5. His Majesty arrives in town to complete the Ministerial arrangements.

— The net produce of the Quarter's Revenue ended this day is 9,360,320*l.*

9. The affairs of the Cornwall and Devonshire Mining Company are brought before the House.

10. Mr. Canning is appointed First Lord of the Treasury.

11. The Duke of Wellington sends in his resignation to the King.

12. Six other members of the Cabinet sends in their resignations to the King.

— Both Houses of Parliament adjourn for the Easter recess.

17. The Duke of Clarence is appointed Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdoms.

19. The religious discussions between the Rev. Messrs. Pope and Macguire commenced in Dublin.

23. Sir C. Copley is created Lord Lyndhurst, and appointed Lord Chancellor.

24. Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Plunkett, and Sir C. Abbott, are created Peers, by the several titles of Lord Gooderich, Lord Plunket, and Lord Tenterden.

— Mr. Canning is appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

25. After much negociation, a junction takes place between Mr. Canning, with his immediate friends, and some of the leaders of the Whig party.

27. The New Ministry is gazetted.

20. The King presents Lord Eldon with a silver cup, on his retirement from office.

30. His Majesty holds a Court, at which Lord Lyndhurst receives the Great Seal; Mr. Canning the Seals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; Mr. Sturges Bourne, those of the Home Department; Lord Gooderich those of the Colonial Department.

— The King of France disbands the National Guard.

MAY.

1 The House of Commons resumes its Sittings, when Mr. Peel and Mr. Canning enter into explanations respecting the formation of the New Ministry.

2 The House of Lords meets, when the late Members of the Old, and some of those of the New Cabinet, enter into similar explanations.

3 A stormy debate on the New Ministry takes place in the House of Commons.

9 The discussions on the Ministerial changes are renewed in the House of Lords.

— The weather about this time is very severe for the season of the year.

10 A man named Sheen is charged with the barbarous murder of his own infant.

11 The discussions on the Ministerial arrangements are renewed in the House of Commons.

— After a sharp contest with Mr. G. Bankes; the Solicitor-General is returned for the University of Cambridge.

— Emigration from Ireland to America goes on to an unprecedented extent about this time.

— 14 A meeting takes place at Westminister respecting the New Ministry.

— The Lord high Admiral commences his visitation of the various Naval Depots.

— Edward Gibbon Wakefield and William Wakefield are brought up for judgment, and are sentenced to three years' imprisonment, the one in Newgate, the other in Lancaster Goal.

15 A discussion on the Corn Laws takes place in the House of Lords, and on the state of the trade of this country with the East Indies in the Commons.

17 A Bill for dissolving the marriage of Wakefield with Miss Turner was brought into the House of Lords.

— Discussion respecting the new Administration takes place in the House of Lords.

— Mr. Tierney is appointed Master of the Mint.

18 The subject of the Penryn Election is brought before the House of Commons.

— An alarming accident occurs at the Thames Tunnel, Rotherhithe.

22 The jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery in Bankruptcy is discussed in the House of Commons.

23 The Anniversary Dinner of the Electors of Westminister is held, and the harmony of the scene is considerably marred by the presence of Messrs. Cobbett and Hunt.

— The Common Council of the City of London vote an Address of Congratulation to the King on the recent changes in the Ministry.

24 Mr. Canning is called to the bench of Lincoln's Inn.

— Sixty-seven Bills receive the Royal Assent.

— By a vote of the House of Commons the Elective Franchise is taken from Penryn.

30 The Bill for annulling the marriage of Wakefield with Miss Turner was read the second time in the House of Lords, previous to which Wakefield appeared at their Lordships' bar, and Miss Turner was examined.

JUNE.

1 Mr. Canning, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, brings forward the Budget in the House of Commons.

— The Deputations of the Common Council are prevented from presenting their Address to the King.

— Mr. Brougham is made a King's Counsel.

— The Duke of Wellington moves an amendment to the Corn Bill, which being agreed to, the purpose of the bill is annulled.

5 The Queen of Wirtemberg arrives in England.

8 The expedition to Portugal is discussed in both Houses of Parliament.

10 The Haytian Mining Company explodes.

14 A debate takes place in the House of Commons on the state of public distress.

16 The nuptials of the Duke of St. Alban's and Mrs. Coutts are celebrated.

21 The subject of Naval Promotions, is brought before the House of Commons.

— Forty-seven public and private Bills receive the Royal Assent, completing the number of 170 Bills for this Session, which have been passed into laws.

26 The Unitarians' Marriage Bill is carried in the Lords.

— The case of the slave woman, Grace, is discussed before the Admiralty Court.

29 The case of Lord Charles Somerset is brought before the House of Commons.

30 His Majesty holds a Court at St. James's Palace.

JULY.

2 Parliament is prorogued by proclamation.

3 The murder of the Rev. Mr. Waterhouse of Huntingdon takes place.

5 The Bank of England resolve upon discounting bills at 4 per cent.

9 The Emperor Nicholas is invested with the Order of the Garter at St. Petersburgh.

13 The trial of Sheen takes place at the Old Bailey.

— The Russian Fleet, bound for the Mediterranean, arrives at Portsmouth harbour.

16 The Marquis of Lansdowne is sworn in as Secretary for the Home Department.

31 Slade is tried for, and found guilty of the murder of Mr Waterhouse.

AUGUST.

1 A rumour prevails, that the Pacha of Egypt has thrown off his allegiance to the Porte.

8 Mr. Canning expired at ten minutes before four o'clock this morning.

— The Russian squadron arrived at Spithead.

11 Lord Goderich is appointed Premier.

12 The King's Birth-day is celebrated at Windsor.

16 The funeral of Mr. Canning takes place.

17 The Duke of Portland is declared President of the Council.

— The Duke of Wellington accepts again the Commandership of the Army.

21 The Duke of Clarence completes his sixty-second year.

22 The arrangements in St. James's Park are in a state of great forwardness.

24 The Charge of Chief Justice Best to the Witshire Grand Jury excites a sensation.

SEPTEMBER.

His Majesty holds a Court at Windsor, when Mr. Huskisson is appointed Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, and Mr. Herries Chancellor of the Exchequer.

9 Snow is observed to fall at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

— The Exchanges with France are low.

20 The sale of the Great Whig Chair takes place at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

— Rains are continued and heavy about this time.

21 The *Royal George*, of 120 guns, is launched at Chatham.

23 Admiral De Rigny arrives off the port of Navarino.

26 The Aurora Borealis is visible in London with peculiar brilliancy.

29 Captain Parry arrives in London from his unsuccessful expedition to the North Pole.

OCTOBER.

6 A dense fog prevails in London.

6 The Hammersmith Suspension Bridge was thrown open this morning at six o'clock.

— The King begins to travel without any military escort.

7 Apples and potatoes are sold at a shilling a bushel each.

9 The Queen of Wurtemberg takes her departure from England.

10 At a Court of East India Proprietors, 20,000*l.* is granted to the Marquis of Hastings.

— A considerable storm of thunder and lightning took place this morning.

— The Revenue Accounts are, for the first time, made up to the 10th of the month, instead of the 5th. The amount of the Quarter's Revenue, ended this day, is 11,697,016*l.*

11 Three cases of death by boxing, take place about this time.

16 The declaration of the English and French Admirals appear in the newspapers.

— A deputation of those engaged in the Malt Trade waits on Lord Goderich.

— About time the winding up of many of the nefarious bubbles takes place; to the ruin of hundreds.

20 The naval action of Navarino is fought.

22 The late Mr. Canning's house, in Brighton, is sold by auction.

24 Robert Taylor is tried for, and found guilty of blasphemy, in the Court of King's Bench.

25 Lady Goderich is safely delivered of a son.

— The Stock Exchange speculators begin to look at the Turkish affair very seriously.

27 The Duke of Clarence presents the Portsmouth division of the Royal Marines with their colours.

— Sir Anthony Hart is appointed Chancellor of Ireland, and Mr. Shadwell Vice-Chancellor of England.

29 The marriage of Prince Metternich with an Opera performer takes place in vienna.

31 The trial of the Pix takes place at the Exchequer.

NOVEMBER.

1 A Bill for the Improvement of the Nightly Watch is agreed to by the Common Council of London.

— A dispute takes place between the Magistrates of Middlesex and the Grand Jury, as to the right of the latter to visit the prisons.

5 Guy Fawke's day. As a bell in one of the churches at York was tolling, for the purpose of celebrating the day, it fell, and did considerable damage.

— The French Chambers are dissolved, and 76 new Peers are created by an Ordinance.

6 Lord Stowell gives judgment in the case of the slave Grace.

— The number of notices of persons desiring to practise as Attorneys in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas this term, is 197.

8 A meeting of ship-owners take place at the City London Tavern.

— The Princess Augusta completes her 59th year.

— The sale of the late Mr. Canning's effects at Brighton takes place.

9 Lord Mayor's Day is celebrated in the usual style, but the feast in the Guidhall is interrupted by the fall of some of the temporary works erected for the occasion.

10 The value of Bank-notes in circulation under five pounds is only 450,000*l.*

15 At a Meeting at Quarter Sessions of Middlesex Magistrates, a resolution is agreed to for the erection of an Asylum for Pauper Lunatics in that country.

— Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Winchester, dies, worth half a million sterling.

16 His Majesty holds a Court at St. James Palace.

— The pulling down of Kew Palace, which cost half a million to build and 500*l.* a year to keep in repair, is now rapidly going on.

12 The Warwick mail is robbed of 20,000*l.* in country bank notes.

22. The variableness of our climate is exemplified within the last ten days, in which a transition has taken place from the extreme heat of summer to frost and snow.

— The new Act for preventing arrests on mene process for any sum under 20*l.* having just come into operation, the return of commitments to the Fleet Prison for the first week of the Term as compared with those for the first week of the last, are as 57 to 111.

28. The removal of Sir Wm. A'Court from Lisbon, and the appointment of Mr. Lamb as his successor, are announced.

30. Mr. Davies Gilbert is elected President of the Royal Society in the room of Sir Humpery Davy.

— The greatest agitation prevails in the Money Market in consequence of the doubtful intelligence from the East.

— A most extensive robbery of Messrs. Grimalde, watchmakers, in the Strand, and the manner in which the property is recovered, excite much interest.

DECEMBER.

7. The Bank of Lisbon stops payment.

8. Lord Goderich has a long audience of the King at Windsor.

— The progress of the Russians in Persia begins to excite some alarm.

— The prospect of a war with Turkey begins to assume a more decided character.

10. The correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Norwich excites much conversation at this period.

11. Mr. M'Donnell is convicted of a libel on the Rev. Mr. French, in Dublin.

13. The King holds a Court at St. James's Palace.

— Parliament is appointed by proclamation to meet on the 22d of January next.

— The trial of the Rev. Mr. Maguire for alledged seduction takes place in Dublin.

15. It is understood that Lord Goderich tendered his resignation of the office of Premier, and that an offer of it is made to and rejected by Lord Harrowby.

17. Lord Harrowby and Mr. Huskisson have a long interview with the King at Windsor.

19. A Common Council is holden in the City of London, to consider the Duties of Secondaries' Office.

— Thirteen new Baronets are created.

— The weather is tempestuous, and the rains continued and heavy, about this time.

— At the breaking up of the Council Lord Goderich visits the King, when it is said he consents to continue in office.

20. Miss Macauly makes an unsuccessful application to the Middlesex Magistrates for a license to preach.

— Lord Goderich has another long interview with the King at Windsor.

21. The election of Common Councilmen for the City of London takes place.

— Lord Goderich has an interview of two hours with the King.

22. The Marquis of Wellesley leaves Ireland.

24 Despatches are received from Mr. S. Canning down to the 28th ult.

25. Mr. Sturges Bourne has an interview with his Majesty.

28. Sir Fred. Lamb is appointed Ambassador at Portugal, Sir W. A Court Ambassador at Russia, & Sir Brook Taylor Envoy at Prussia.

— Great anxiety is felt respecting our affairs with Turkey, as no despatches have been received for some time from Mr. S. Canning.

— Messengers are continually arriving at and going from the Royal Lodge at Windsor.

29 It is reported that the Greek fleet was burnt before Scio by Admiral De Rigny, for disobeying the injunction of the Allies.

30 The Infant Don Miguel of Portugal arrives in London.

— Reports in the French papers of the Ambassadors of England, France, and Russia, having left Constantinople on the 1st of Dec.

— Further accounts o the burning of the Greek fleet at Scio.

31 Mysterious murder of Elizabeth Jeffe, aged 75, in Montague-Street.

LORD BYRON and some of his CONTEMPORARIES.

BY LEIGH HUNT.

(From the *New Monthly Magazine* for Jan.)

Mr. Leigh Hunt possesses one eminent qualification for the task which he has undertaken;—he has a stern love of truth; and even his enemies will give him credit for being uniformly consistent and honest in the expression of his opinions on all subjects. In his present work he shows himself ready to be devoted as a martyr to truth (for that every word of the book is true, no reader can doubt,) and boldly exposes himself to all the vituperation of all the slaves who hated and attacked Lord Byron while living, but who will now come forward with a mock display of generosity and sympathy with the illustrious departed, of whom they will represent Mr. Hunt as the ungrateful reviler.

From the charge of ingratitude, Mr. Leigh Hunt, in various passages of his book, successfully vindicates himself, and shows that the obligations which Lord Byron has been represented to have heaped on him, have been ludicrously exaggerated both in number and value. Into matters so delicate, however, we do not intend to enter. We mean only to make a few extracts relative to the principal subject of the Memoir, who, it must be allowed, exhibits a good deal of the petty and the personal in his character, though his biographer is sufficiently indulgent to his faults and peculiarities, and is on all occasions anxious to do justice to his nobler qualities.

The circumstances under which Mr. Hunt first saw Lord Byron in Italy, must be allowed to be sufficiently dramatic:—

"In a day or two, I went to see the noble Bard, who was in what the Italians call *villeggiatura* at Monte-Nero; that is to say, enjoying a country-house for the season. I there met with a singular adventure, which seemed to make me free of Italy and stilettos, before I had well set foot in the country. The day was very hot; the road to Monte-Nero was very hot, through dusty suburbs; and when I got there, I found the hottest-looking house I ever saw. Not content with having a red wash over it, the red was the most unseasonable of all reds, a salmon-colour. Think of this, flaring over the country in a hot Italian sun!

"But the greatest of all the heats was within. Upon seeing Lord Byron, I hardly knew him, he was grown so fat; and he was longer in recognizing me, I had grown so thin. He was dressed in a loose nankin jacket and white trousers, his neckcloth open, and his hair in thin ringlets about his throat; altogether presenting a very different aspect from the compact, energetic, and curly-headed person, whom I had known in England.

"He took me into an inner room, and introduced me to a young lady in a state of great agitation. Her face was flushed, her eyes lit up, and her hair (which she wore in that fashion) looking as if it streamed in disorder. This was the daughter of Count Gamba, wife of the Cavaliere Guiccioli, since known as Madame, or the Countess, Guiccioli—all the children of persons of that rank in Italy bearing the title of their parents. The Conte Pietro, her brother, came in presently, also in a state of agitation, and having his arm in a sling. I then learned, that a quarrel having taken place among the servants, the young Count had interfered, and been stabbed. He was very angry; Madame Guiccioli was more so, and would not hear of the charitable comments of Lord Byron, who was for making light of the matter. Indeed, there was a look in the business a little formidable for, though

he stab was not much, the inflictor of it threatened more, and was at that minute keeping watch under the portico with the avowed intention of assaulting the first person that issued forth. I looked out of window, and met his eyes glaring upward, like a tiger. The fellow had a red cap on, like a sans-culotte, and a most sinister aspect, dreary and meagre—a proper caitiff. Thus, it appeared, the house was in a state of blockade; the nobility and gentry of the interior all kept in a state of impassability by a rascally footman.

"How long things had continued in this state, I cannot say; but the hour was come when Lord Byron and his friends took their evening ride, and the thing was to be put an end to somehow. Fletcher, the valet, had been despatched for the police, and was not returned. It was wondered, among other things, how I had been suffered to enter the house with impunity. Somebody conceived that the man might have taken me for one of the constituted authorities,—a compliment which few Englishmen would be anxious to deserve, and which I must disclaim any pretensions to. At length, we set out, Madame Guiccioli earnestly entreating 'Bairon' to keep back, and all of us waiting to keep in advance of Conte Pietro, who was exasperated. It was a curious moment for a stranger from England. I fancied myself pitched into one of the scenes in the *Mysteries of Udolpho*, with Montoni and his tumultuous companions. Every thing was new, foreign, and violent. There was the lady, flushed and dishevelled, exclaiming against the 'Seelerato;' the young Count, wounded and threatening; the assassin, waiting for us with his knife; and last, not least, in the novelty, my English friend, metamorphosed, round-looking, and jacketed, trying to damp all this fire with his cool tones, and an air of voluptuous indolence. He had now, however, put on his loose riding coat of mazarine blue, and his velvet cap, looking more lordly than before, but hardly less foreign. It was an awkward moment for him, not knowing what might happen; but he put a good face on the matter; and as to myself, I was so occupied with the novelty of the scene, that I had not time to be frightened. Forth we issue at the door, all squeezing to have the honour of being the boldest, when a termination is put to the tragedy by the vagabond's throwing himself on a bench, extending his arms, and bursting into tears. His cap was half over his eyes, his face gaunt, ugly, and unshaved; his appearance altogether more squalid and miserable than an Englishman would conceive it possible to find in such an establishment. This blessed figure reclined weeping and wailing, and asking pardon for his offence; and, to crown all, he requested Lord Byron to kiss him.

"The noble Lord conceived this excess of charity superfluous. He pardoned him, but said he must not think of remaining in his service; and the man continued weeping, and kissing his hand."

His Lordship's habits, during his residence in Italy, are described as follows:—

"Lord Byron, who used to sit up at night, writing *Don Juan* (which he did under the influence of gin and water), rose late in the morning. He breakfasted, read, lounged about, singing an air, generally out of Rossini, and in a swaggering style, though in a voice at once small and veiled; then took a bath, and was dressed; and coming down stairs was heard, still singing, in the court-yard, out of which the garden ascended at the back of the house. The servants at the same time brought out two or three chairs. My study, a little room in a corner, with an orange-tree peeping in at the window looked upon this court-yard. I was generally at my writing when he came down, and either acknowledged his presence by getting up and saying something from the window, or he called out, 'Leontius!' and came halting up to the window with some joke, or other challenge to conversation. (Readers of good sense will do me the justice of discerning where any thing is spoken of in a tone of objection, and where it is only brought in as requisite to the truth of the picture.) His dress, as at Monte Nero, was a nankin jacket, with white waistcoat and trousers, and a cap, either velvet or linen, with a shade to it. In his hand was a tobacco-box, from which he helped himself like unto a shipman, but for a different purpose; his object being to restrain the pinguifying impulses of hunger. Perhaps also he thought it good for the teeth."

Madam Guiccioli is thus described:—

"We then lounged about, or sat and talked, Madame Guiccioli with her sleek tresses descending after her toilet to join us. The garden was small and square, but plentifully stocked with oranges and other shrubs; and, being well watered, looked very green and refreshing under the Italian sky. The lady generally attracted us up into it, if we had not been there before.

"Madame Guiccioli, who was at that time about twenty, was handsome and lady-like, with an agreeable manner, and a voice not partaking too much of the Italian fervour to be gentle. She had just enough of it to give her speaking a grace. None of her graces appeared entirely free from art; nor, on the other hand, did they betray enough of it to give you an ill opinion of her sincerity and good humour. I was told, that her Romagnese dialect was observable; but to me, at that time, all Italian in a lady's mouth was Tuscan pearl; and she trolled it over her lip, pure or not, with that sort of conscious grace which seems to belong to the Italian language as a matter of right. I amused her with speaking bad Italian out of Ariosto, and saying *speme* for *speranza*; in which she good-naturedly found something pleasant and *pellegrino*; keeping all the while that considerate countenance for which a foreigner has so good reason to be grateful. Her hair was what the poet has described, or rather *blond*, with an inclination to yellow; a very fair and delicate yellow at all events, and within the limits of the poetical. She had regular features, of the order properly called handsome, in distinction to prettiness or to piquancy; being well proportioned to one another, large rather than otherwise, but without coarseness, and more harmonious than interesting. Her nose was the handsomest of the kind I ever saw; and I have known her both smile very sweetly, and look intelligently, when Lord Byron has said something kind to her. I should not say, however, that she was a very intelligent person. Both her wisdom and her want of wisdom were on the side of her feelings, in which there was doubtless mingled a good deal of the self-love natural to a flattered beauty. She wrote letters in the style of the 'Academy of Compliments:' and made plentiful use, at all times, of those substitutes for address and discourse, which flourished in England at the era of that polite compilation, and are still in full bloom in Italy.

'And evermore
'She strewed a *miralegro* after and before.'

In a word, Madame Guiccioli was a kind of buxom parlour-boarder, Compressing herself artificially into dignity and elegance, and fancying she walked, in the eyes of the whole world, a heroine by the side of the poet. When I saw her at Monte-Nero, she was in a state of excitement and exaltation, and had really something of this look. At that time also she looked no older than she was; in which respect a rapid and very singular change took place, to the surprise of every body. In the course of a few months she seemed to have lived as many years. It was most likely in that interval that she discovered she had no real hold on the affections of her companion. The portrait of her by Mr. West—

"'Magdalen's loose hair and lifted eye.'

is flattering upon the whole—has a look of greater delicacy than she possessed; but it is also very like, and the studied pretension of the attitude has a moral resemblance. Being a halflength, it shows her to advantage, for the fault of her person was, that her head and bust were hardly sustained by limbs of sufficient length."

After this attractive sketch of the lady's person, perhaps the reader would like to see Mr. Hunt's portrait of the Lord.

"Lord Byron's face was handsome; eminently so in some respects. He had a mouth and chin fit for Apollo; and when I first knew him, there were both lightness and energy all over his aspect. But his countenance did not improve with age, and there were always some defects in it. The jaw was too big for the upper part. It had all the wilfulness of a despot in it. The animal predominated over the intellectual part of his head, inasmuch as the face altogether was large in proportion to the skull. The eyes also were set too near one another; and the nose, though handsome in itself, had the appearance, when you saw it closely in front, of being grafted on the face, rather than growing properly out of it. His person was very handsome, though terminating in lameness, and tending to fat and effeminacy, which makes me remember what a hostile fair one objected to him—namely, that he had little beard; a fault which on the other hand, was thought by another lady, not hostile, to add to the divinity of his aspect—*imberbis Apollo*. His lameness was only in one foot—the left; and it was so little visible to casual notice, that as he lounged about a room (which he did in such a manner as to screen it) it was hardly perceivable. But it was a real and even a sore lameness. Much walking upon it fevered and hurt it. It was a shrunken foot, a little twisted. This defect unquestionably mortified him exceedingly, and helped to put sarcasm and misanthropy into his taste of life. Unfortunately, the usual thoughtlessness of schoolboys made him feel it bitterly at Harrow. He would wake and find his leg in a tub of water. The reader will see (hereafter) how he felt it whenever it was libelled; and in Italy, the only time I ever knew it mentioned, he did not like the subject, and hastened to change it. His handsome person so far rendered the misfortune greater, as it pictured to him all the occasions on which he might have figured in the eyes of company; and doubtless this was a great reason why he had no better address. On the other hand, instead of losing him any real regard or admiration, his lameness gave a touching character to both.

"He had a delicate white hand, of which he was proud; and he attracted attention to it by rings. He thought a hand of this description almost the only mark remaining now-a-days of a gentleman; of which it certainly is not, nor of a lady either; though a coarse one implies handiwork. He often appeared holding a handkerchief, upon which his jewelled fingers lay imbedded, as in a picture. He was as fond of fine linen as a Quaker; and had the remnant of his hair oiled and trimmed with all the anxiety of a Sardanapalus. The visible character to which this effeminacy gave rise, appears to have indicated itself an early as his travels in the Levant, where the Grand Seignor is said to have taken him for a woman in disguise."

Lest this somewhat luxurious sketch might lead some readers to belive that Lord Byron was effeminate, Mr. Hunt adds:—

"But he had tastes of a more masculine description. He was fond of swimming to the last, and used to push out to a good distance in the Gulf of Genoa. He was also, as I have before mentioned, a good horseman; and he liked to have a great dog or two about him, which is not a habit observable in timid men. Yet I doubt greatly whether he was a man of courage. I suspect, that personal anxiety, coming upon a constitution unwisely treated, had no small hand in hastening his death in Greece.

"The story of his bold behaviour at sea in a voyage to Sicily, and of Mr. Shelley's timidity, is just reversing what I conceive would have been the real state of the matter, had the voyage taken place. The account is an impudent fiction. Nevertheless, he volunteered voyages by sea, when he might have eschewed them; and yet the same man never got into a coach without being afraid. In short, he was the contradiction his father and mother had made him. To lump together some more of his personal habits, in the style of old Aubrey, he spelt affectedly, swore somewhat, had the Northumbrian burr in his speech, did not like to see women eat, and would merrily say that he had another reason for not liking to dine with them, which was that they always had the wings of the chicken."

He was fond of riding too: *apropos* to which Mr. Hunt breaks out into a very touching apostrophe:—

"When the heat of the day declined, we rode out, either on horseback or in a barouche, generally towards the forest. He was a good rider, graceful, and kept a firm seat. He loved to be told of it; and being true, it was a pleasure to tell him. Good God! what homage might not that man have received, and what love and pleasure reciprocated, if he could have been content with the truth, and had truth enough of his own to think a little better of his fellow-creatures! But he was always seeking for uneasy sources of satisfaction. The first day we were going out on horseback together, he was joking upon the bad riding of this and that acquaintance of his. He evidently hoped to have the pleasure of adding me to the list; and finding, when we pushed forward, that there was nothing particular in the spectacle of my horsemanship, he said in a tone of disappointment, 'Why, Hunt, you ride very well!' Trelawney sometimes went with us, on a great horse, smoking a cigar. We had blue frock-coats, white waistcoats and trousers, and velvet caps, a la Raphael; and cut a gallant figure."

Of the general tone of his Lordship's conversation, Mr. Hunt gives rather an unfavourable account.

"Lord Byron had no conversation, properly speaking. He could not interchange ideas or information with you, as a man of letters is expected to do. His thoughts required the concentration of silence and study to bring them to a head; and they deposited the amount in the shape of a stanza. His acquaintance with books was very circumscribed. The same personal experience, however, upon which he very properly drew for his authorship, might have rendered him a companion more interesting by far than men who could talk better; and the great reason why his conversation disappointed you was, not that he had not any thing to talk about, but that he was haunted with a perpetual affectation, and could not talk sincerely. It was by fits only that he spoke with any gravity, or made his extraordinary disclosures; and at no time did you well know what to believe. The rest was all quip and crank, not of the pleasantest kind, and equally distant from simplicity or wit. The best thing to say of it was, that he knew playfulness to be consistent with greatness; and the worst, that he thought every thing in him was great, even to his vulgarities.

"Mr. Shelley said of him, that he never made you laugh to your own content. This, however, was said latterly, after my friend had been disappointed by a close intimacy. Mr. Shelley's opinion of his natural powers in every respect was great; and there is reason to believe, that Lord Byron never talked with any man to so much purpose as he did with him. He looked upon him as a most admiring listener; and probably was never less under the influence of affectation. If he could have got rid of this and his title, he would have talked like a man; not like a mere man of the town, or a great spoiled schoolboy. It is not to be concluded that his jokes were not now and then very happy, or that admirers of his Lordship, who paid him visits, did not often go away more admiring. I am speaking of his conversation in general, and of the impression it made upon you, compared with what was to be expected from a man of wit and experience."

His temper is spoken of with some severity, and in rather a querulous manner.

"His temper was not good. Reading one day in Montaigne the confession of that philosopher, and Seigneur, that a saddle not well fastened, or the flapping of a leather against his boot, would put him out of sorts for the day, he said it was his own case; and he seemed to think it that of every body else of any importance, if people would but confess it; otherwise they were dull or wanted vigour. For he was always mistaking the subtlety of that matter, and confounding patience with weakness, because there was a weak patience as well as a strong one. But it was not only in small things that he was 'put out.' I have seen the expression of his countenance on greater occasions, absolutely festered with ill-temper—all the beauty of it corrugated and made sore—his voice at the same time being soft, and struggling to keep itself in, as if on the very edge of endurance. On such occasions, having no address, he did not know how to let himself be extricated from his position; and if I found him in this state, I contrived to make a few remarks as serious as possible, on indifferent subjects, and so come away. An endeavour to talk him out of it, as a weakness, he might have had reason to resent—sympathy would probably have drawn upon you a discussion of matters too petty for your respect; and gaiety would have been treated as an assumption, necessary to be put down by sarcasms, which it would have been necessary to put down in their turn. There was no living with these eternal assumptions and inequalities. When he knew me in England, independent and able to do him service, he never ventured upon a raillery. In Italy, he soon began to treat me with it; and I was obliged, for both our sakes, to tell him I did not like it, and that he was too much in earnest."

Of his superstition, the following traits are recorded:—

"He believed in the ill luck of Fridays, and was seriously disconcerted if any thing was done on that frightful day of the week. Had he been a Roman, he would have startled at crows, while he made a jest of augurs. He used to tell a story of somebody's meeting him, while in Italy, in St. James's-street. The least and most childish superstitions may, it is true, find subtle confirmers of warrant in the greatest minds; but as the highest pictures in Lord Byron's poetry were imitations, so in the smallest of his personal superstitions he was maintained by something not his own. His turn of mind was material egotism, and some remarkable experiences had given it a compulsory twist the other way; but it never grew kindly or loftily in that quarter. Hence his taking refuge from uneasy thoughts in sarcasm, and trifling, and notoriety. What there is of a good-natured philosophy in *Don Juan*, was not foreign to his wishes; but it was the common-place of the age, repeated with an air of discovery by the noble Lord, and as ready to be thrown in the teeth of those from whom he took it, provided any body fanged at them."

"It has been thought by some, that there were madness in his composition. He himself talked sometimes as if he feared it would come upon him. But it was difficult, in his most serious moments, to separate what he spoke out of conviction, and what he said for effect. In moments of ill health, especially when jaded and overwrought by the united effects of composition, drinking, and sitting up, he might have had nervous misgivings to that effect, as more people perhaps accustomed to have than choose to talk about it. But I never saw any thing more mad in his conduct, than what I have just been speaking of; and there was enough in the nature of his position to account for extravagancies in him, that would not have attained to that head under other circumstances. If every extravagance of which men are guilty were to be pronounced madness, the world would be nothing but the Bedlam which some have called it; and then the greatest madness of all would be the greatest rationality; which according to others, it is."

The love of money is one of the vices with which the noble poet is charged by the author:—

"The love of money, the pleasure of receiving it, even the gratitude he evinced when it was saved him, had not taught him the only virtue upon which lovers of money usually found their claims to a good construction:—he did not like paying a debt, and would undergo pestering and pursuit to avoid it. 'But what,' cries the reader, 'becomes then of the stories of his making presents of money and manuscripts, and his not caring for the profits of his writings, and his giving 10,000*l.* to the Greeks?' He did care for the profits of what he wrote, and he reaped a great deal; but as I have observed before, he cared for celebrity still more; and his presents, such as they were, were judiciously made to that end. 'Good Heavens!' said a fair friend to me the other day, who knew him well—'if he had but foreseen that you would have given the world an account of him! what would he not have done to cut a figure in your eyes!' As to the Greeks, the present of 10,000*l.* was first of all well trumpeted to the world; it then became a loan of 10,000*l.*; then a loan of 8,000*l.*; and he told me in one of his incontinent fits of communication and knowingness, that he did not think he should 'get off under 4,000*l.*' I know not how much was lent after all; but I have been told, that good security was taken for it; and I was informed the other day, that the whole money had been repaid. He was so jealous of your being easy upon the remotest points connected with property, that if he saw you ungrudging even upon so small a tax on your liberality as the lending of books, he would not the less fidget and worry you in lending his own. He contrived to let you feel that you had got them, and would insinuate that you had treated them carelessly, though he did not scruple to make marks and dog's-ears in yours."

Of his love of his title we are presented with innumerable instances, which we have not room to quote. As it is interesting to know what were favourite books, we give the following account of Lord Byron's library:—

"His favourite reading was history and travels. I think I am correct in saying that his favourite authors were Bayle and Gibbon. Gibbon was altogether a writer calculated to please him. There was a show in him, and at the same time a tone of the world, a self-complacency and a sarcasm, a love of things aristocratical, with a tendency to be liberal on other points of opinion, and, to crown all, a splendid success in authorship, and a high and piquant character with the fashionable world, which found a strong sympathy in the bosom of his noble reader. Then, in his private life, Gibbon was a voluptuous recluse; he had given celebrity to a foreign residence, possessed a due sense of the merits of wealth as well as rank, and last, perhaps not least, was no speaker in Parliament. I may add, that the elaborate style of his writing pleased the lover of the artificial in poetry, while the cynical turn of his satire amused the genius of Don Juan. And finally, his learning and research supplied the indolent man of letters with the information which he had left at school.

"Lord Byron's collection of books was poor, and consisted chiefly of new ones. I remember little among them but the English works published at Basle (James, Robertson, Watson's History of Philip II., &c.) and new ones occasionally sent him from England. He was anxious to show you that he possessed no Shakspeare and Milton; 'because,' he said' he had been accused of borrowing from them!' He affected to doubt whether Shakspeare was so great a genius as he has been taken for, and whether fashion had not a great deal to do with it—an extravagance of which none but a patrician author could have been guilty. However, there was a greater committal of himself at the bottom of this notion than he supposed, and, perhaps, circumstan-

(Continued in the Second Supplement.)

SECOND SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4TH 1828.

(Continued from the Supplement.)

cy had really disenabled him from having th' proper idea of Shakspeare, though it could no have fallen so short of the truth as he pretended. Spenser he could not read; at least he said so. All the gusto of that most poetical of the poets went with him for nothing. I lent him a volume of the 'Fairy Queen,' and he said he would try to like it. Next day he brought it to my study-window, and said, 'Here, Hunt, here is your Spenser. I cannot see any thing in him;' and he seemed anxious that I should take it out of his hands, as if he was afraid of being accused of copying so poor a writer. That he saw nothing in Spenser is not very likely; but I really do not think that he saw much. Spenser was too much out of the world, and he too much in it. It would have been impossible to persuade him that Sandy's *Ovid* was better than Addison's and Croxall's. He wanted faith in the interior of poetry, to relish it, unpruned and unpopular. Besides, he himself was to be mixed up somehow with every thing, whether to approve it or disapprove. When he found Sandy's *Ovid* among my books, he said, 'God! what an unpleasant recollection I have of this book!—I met with it on my wedding-day; I read it while I was waiting to go to church.' Sandys, who is any thing but an antibridal poet, was thenceforward to be nobody but an old fellow who had given him an unpleasant sensation. The only great writer of past times, whom he read with avowed satisfaction was Montaigne, as the reader may see by an article in the *New Monthly Magazine*. (In the same article may be seen the reasons why, and the passages that he marked in that author. Franklin he liked. He respected him for his acquisition of wealth and power; and would have stood in awe, had he known him, of the refined worldliness of his character, and the influence it gave him. Franklin's works and Walter Scott's were among his favourite reading."

THE ROMANCE OF HISTORY.

BY HENRY NEELE.

Mr. Neele appears in this work for the first time as a candidate for public approbation in the character of a prose-writer. He has already by some lyrical pieces of great merit proved that he possesses considerable taste and genius, and his present production appears very well calculated to keep up the reputation he has so fairly earned.

The plan of the work is novel, and of a very interesting description. It is the realization of that which has been often said and often felt, that the events with which the history of this and of every other country are thickly strewn are in themselves far more romantic than the happiest inventions of the most ingenious novelists and poets. Mr. Neele has selected such points in the domestic annals of England as were best calculated to make out this design, and, without any considerable departure from historical truth, has converted the incidents he has chosen into very delightful tales. Great praise has occasionally been given to those authors who, by means of fiction, have conveyed information in so familiar a form that it must have reached almost every body's mind. Particular parts of the history of England are believed to have been read and understood, through Sir Walter Scott's novels, by persons who otherwise might have died in ignorance of the events to which they relate. Mr. Neele's work is better calculated than any other we have ever seen to accomplish a similar object. The tales are arranged chronologically; a certain number allotted to the reign of each monarch since the conquest, and a short historical summary of the leading events of the reign is prefixed to each.

The materials for Mr. Neele's work have not been selected from the most ordinary and well known sources. He appears to have read very diligently the older chronicles of England and France, and those poetical romances which are almost the only specimens of the literature of the age before that on which we commonly place the revival of modern learning. His tales, by these means, are valuable illustrations of English manners at the various periods to which they relate, and, in their way, striking commentaries on the history of the country.

The stories are full of variety and incident, and it is difficult to point out which are best deserving of notice. The tale entitled "*Ryd Pencarn*" is extremely well managed. It is founded on the old Welsh prophecy that Cambria should fall, when a mighty king, with a freckled face, should cross the ford called Ryd Pencarn. Henry the IV answered this description so fully as to excite the terrors of the Welsh bards for the fate of their country; and it so happens that by the means they devise for preventing his passage, he is driven, contrary to his intention, to cross the fatal ford. "*The Three Palmers*" is also an excellent story, and is founded chiefly on the accidents relating to Richard Coeur de Lion's being taken prisoner in Austria, and his escape, as they appear in the old romance. "*The Starry Tower*" which relates to the death of Pedro the Cruel, is excellently told. In "*The Legend of Agincourt*" most affecting use is made of the incident of putting the French prisoners to death; and in "*Richmond's Three Perils*" an interest and lustre is given to the character of Henry VII. which, in the strictness of historical truth, can hardly be said to belong to him. Mr. Neele, however does more justice to the character of that sordid tyrant in the next tale—"*The White Rose of England*,"—which is founded on the attempt of Perkin Warbeck to personate the rightful heir to the throne. The main incident in "*The Rings*" turns on the artifice by which the beautiful wife of the Count de Chateaubriand was induced to come to the profligate Court of Francis the First, and her consequent ruin. This and one or two other tales do not belong strictly, speaking to English history; but they are so ingeniously connected with it, and so admirably treated, as to remove the objection if it be one.

Several pieces of poetry are interspersed in the tales, all of them with great propriety, and several of them extremely good. In a tale, called "*The Little Battle of Chalon*," is a serenade sung by a minstrel lover beneath his lady's window, which, as it affords a fair specimen of the author's powers in this way, we subjoin:—

Wake, lady, wake, the midnight moon
Sails through the cloudless skies of June,
The stars gaze sweetly on the stream,
Which in the brightness of their beam
One sheet of glory lies.
The glow-worm lends its little light,
And all that's beautiful and bright,
Is shining on our world to-night,
Save thy bright eyes.
Wake, lady, wake the nightingale
Tells to the moon her love-lorn tale;
Now doth the brook that's hush'd by day,
As through the vale she winds her way,
In murmurs sweet rejoice?
The leaves by the soft night-wind stirr'd,
Are whispering many a gentle word,
And all earth's sweetest sounds are heard,
Save thy sweet voice.
Wake, lady, wake, thy lover waits,
Thy steed stands saddled at the gates;
Here is a garment, rich and rare,
To wrap thee from the cold night air;
The appointed hour is flown;
Danger and doubt have vanish'd quite,
Our way before is clear and right,
And all is ready for the flight,
Save thou alone.
Wake, lady, wake, I have a wreath,
Thy broad fair brow shall rise beneath;
I have a ring that must not shine
On any finger, love, but thine;
I've kept my plighted vow.
Beneath thy casement, here I stand,
To lead thee by thy own white hand,
Far from this dull and captive strand,
But where art thou?

Upon the whole the work is an extremely interesting one, and as the histories of other countries are not less romantic than our own, we shall be glad to see the plan, which seems to be announced in the title-page, carried into effect, and some of the striking events belonging to the neighbouring nations treated in as able and as popular a form as those which are contained in the volumes before us.

"LIBRARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE."

DR. ARNOTT'S WORK ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

We were among the first to notice, with merited commendation, Dr. Arnott's invaluable octavo on General and Medical Philosophy. Our example was followed by every periodical of consideration in the Kingdom, and the extraordinary success of the work has more than fulfilled the promise with which it was ushered into the world.

The Second Edition is now before us, and we cannot do a greater service to the Public at large than by opening our columns to the Doctor's able, but modest, exposition of widely circulated error upon the subject of the human frame. The note to the Second Edition, which we here transcribe, tells its own tale; but we cannot help remarking, that the extensive circulation of the tracts issued from the "Library of Useful Knowledge," imposed it as an imperative duty on Dr. Arnott, not only to relieve the public and the medical profession from the consequences of such fatal ignorance, coming from high authority, but to rescue his own fame from the opprobrium of a work, bearing an almost fraternal resemblance to one of his own enlightened chapters on "Animal and Medical Mechanics:—

"A distinguished member of our profession, who seems often to have contemplated the human frame under the aspect which elevates the thoughts to the Creator, has lately published, with the title of *Animal Mechanics*, and as a part of the *Library of Useful Knowledge*, an essay on the perfection of design manifested in the animal structure. It has been eulogized in many of the public prints, by friends of the diffusion of knowledge, as one of the most admirable productions of modern times; and, in consequence, has already been demanded by the public to the extraordinary extent of about thirty thousand copies. On comparing this new essay with the present section of the Elements of Physics, to which it has close relation in title, matter and arrangement, it will be found to have substituted for the detail of certain of the facts adduced here as striking evidences of creative contrivance, an elaborate exposition, constituting nearly half its substance, of what the Author deems instances of still more profound design than had hitherto been noticed, and still more striking examples, therefore, of God's wisdom and power. Had these instances appeared to me what they have appeared to the Author, it would have been my agreeable task to have incorporated them with the matter of this second Edition; but they do not; yet the wide diffusion of the essay, and the authority with which it has come before the public, make it imperative on me, as a faithful teacher, to notice them here, and to state my opinion, that with respect to every one of them, the Author has fallen into an extraordinary misapprehension of the true nature of his subject *and has attributed to the Creator contrivance or design which is far from being divine.* I publish my remarks without hesitation as regards either the author or the public-spirited society of which he is a member, assured of their approval, if my remarks are well founded; but I feel that I shall be doing a kind of sacrilegious violence to many amiable minds by undeceiving them as to what they have deemed so excellent. The feeling with which the essay is written so naturally interests good men, and the whole is rendered so plausible by the appearance which runs through it of ultra-minute acquaintance with the subject that thousands of intelligent persons must have yielded up their judgment to the persuasive writer, and have studied the work with unmixed delight. These are not reasons however, for concealing the truth, which certainly there there is no need to twist or exaggerate, for the purpose of proving from the structure of the human body—nay, even from a small part of it—the wisdom and power and benevolence which presided at the Creation.

"The following are the errors alluded to. One of them vitiates each chapter:—

"CHAP. I.—ON THE HEAD.

"The author, not contented with shewing generally that the skull has the strength and advantages of the arched form, and not aware apparently that there are kinds of arches quite distinct from each other, nay, having even a direct opposition in certain respects of proportion, &c. hopes to prove the singular perfection of design and execution in the skull, by shewing that it has the peculiarities of the architectural arch, or that of bridges, domes, &c.; and he expressed wonder that men should have been so long in learning to build domes, when every individual carried in his head a model planned by the unerring architect! Now, the architectural arch has material, form, proportions, &c. calculated to resist *the force of gravity only*, which is unceasing, and acts always in one direction, and which, moreover is essential to the stability of the arch, for if this come to incline a little from its position, or be shaken by an earthquake, *it is instantly demolished.* On the other hand, there is the arch of a cask, or barrel, or egg-shell, or cocoanut, in which the tenacity of the material is manifold greater than necessary, to resist the influence of gravity, and comes in aid therefore of the peculiarity of curve, to resist forces of other kinds approaching in all directions, as in falls, blows, unequal pressure, &c. Now the skull, which may be called the oviform shell of the brain, with the face and mouth attached to its under side, is truly a arch of the latter kind, having very much often to bear pressure and blows coming upon it *laterally* than *from above.* A thimble, bee-hive, limpet-shell, &c. are much nearer approximations to the dome than the skull is, because, like the dome, they are open in one direction, yet by reason of their smaller size and the tenacity of their material, they are perfect without the peculiar securities of the dome. What a mistake then is it for our Author, to suppose himself proving the perfection of the skull, by trying to exhibit in it peculiarities which *had they really existed, would have been just so many faults!*

"CHAP. II.—ON THE SPINE.

"Our author holds, an important analogy exists between the spine and the mast of a ship. Now supposing that there had been some useful lesson obtainable, by comparing the crooked, plaint, every where moveable, spine, with the straight, rigid, singularly steadied mast, it will, perhaps appears that he was not likely to draw it forth, owing to his little acquaintance with naval matters, as proved by the following assumptions, *all of which are errors*, and yet all are points or parts of his argument:—that the foremast of the ship being very upright, and far forward, causes the vessel to *tack* or *stay* the better—that the main and mizen-masts are made to *rake* or incline backwards, to diminish the danger to them from the forward pitching of the ship—that masts are *sprung* or broken chiefly by coming into contact with the deck, when the rigging is too slack—that certain boats are the fittest of all to withstand storms, because they are without decks, and therefore cannot injure their masts in the way above alluded to. Our author must have been singularly deceived in some way with respect to these matters, as he may learn by applying to any intelligent seafaring man.

"CHAP. III.—ON THE CHEST.

"To prove an hitherto concealed perfection here, he asserts that the elasticity bestowed on the cartilages of the ribs is capable of maintaining respiration, and thereby life, in cases where the respiratory muscles have become too weak to perform their office [illegible] just as if he were to say, that a spring applied to a pump-handle would continue to lift water, or at least would help, after the workers' arms were tired.

"CHAP. IV.—ON THE LIMBS.

"Having mentioned the admirable fact, first pointed out by Borelli, that when a bird sinks down into the sleeping attitude, while resting on the branch of a tree, the bending of the limbs so tightens the sinews of the talons, that the foot grasps the branch firmly without attention or muscular exertion on the part of the creature; he wonders that a similar fact in the human body should have been so long overlooked, namely, that when a soldier changes from the attitude of *attention* to that of *stand at ease*, the bending of the knee and sinking of the pelvis on one side, lifts the other side of the pelvis so as to tighten a ligament or fascia which passes from it to the knee-pan below it, and so keeps the leg straight without the fatigue of muscular exertion. *Now this is altogether an error.* The true reason why the straightened leg requires no muscular support is, that the knee falls a little behind the general line of the leg, and the strain comes upon the posterior ligaments of the joint. And proving that there is no tightened fascia, as assumed, between the pelvis and knee-pan, the latter remains quite loose and moveable; yea, even if the pelvis be held for a time immoveable, and the distance between it and the knee-pan be still further increased by bending the knee.

"CHAP. V.—ON THE CORDAGE OR TENDONS.

"Meaning to prove the tendons to be constructed with consummate skill, he has accumulated many errors. Setting out from the known fact that when a broken rope is spliced, that is to say, has its ends again united by being interwoven with each other, it rarely breaks a second time at the junction; but, not adverting apparently to the fact *that the rope at that part is double*,—1. He assumes, as a general truth, that plaited ropes are stronger than twisted ropes—contrary to the fact, as is known to every rope-maker; for, what then prevents their plaiting all their ropes instead of twisting them.—2. He next assumes that the fibres of the tendons are interwoven or plaited, because thereby stronger; the fact being, however, that they are *Parallel*, although, when torn asunder laterally, a remaining adhesion at a few points may give the appearance of crossing fibres.—3. He seems not to have been aware that a rope, whether plaited or spliced, will bear much less weight than its constituent fibres loaded singly—the reason being, that in no rope can the tension of the fibres be made to equal that each shall bear its exact share of the load. Plaiting and twisting, therefore, are defects, and are forced upon men only because the fibres of which ropes are shorter than the ropes, and must be made to cohere, either by being knotted together or by the lateral friction of plaiting or twisting. The chains or wires of a suspension-bridge, which reach from end to end, are neither plaited nor twisted together, which would much weaken them, but are merely secured in parallel contact, as the fibres of long animal tendons also truly are.

"The treatise which we have been obliged thus to criticise, we believe was hastily written, and that the plan was changed more than once in its progress. This will account for its being so little like the other valuable works which have proceeded from the same source. But that its parentage is known, and that it has been so thickly and widely disseminated in connexion with other treatises, which will help to keep it long under general observation, and, therefore, in the way of more correct works on the subject, we would have allowed it to pass altogether unnoticed."

In the Preface to this Edition is the following passage:—"The Author's labour in the present volume will have been vain, unless it proves to his readers that the magnificent fabric of human knowledge has Physics or Natural Philosophy for its foundation; Chemistry for the second department, resting on the first; Physiology; or, the doctrine of life, for the third, resting on the other two, and *fully intelligible only to the mind familiar with the others.*" The medical science has hitherto been regarded as someting *sui generis*, as a department of human knowledge standing *per se*, and incapable of support from any other department. It seems to have been reserved for Dr. Arnott to dissipate this illusion, and to mark a new era in the history of medical learning, by shewing the invaluable helps which may be derived from the result of scientific investigation into the general works of nature. A more signal illustration of the truth of the position above quoted could not have been imagined, than that which is afforded by the treatise on "Animal Mechanics," coming as it does from the pen of one of the most eminent among the medical *teachers* of the metropolis. It will certainly be no small relief to the 30,000 of his Majesty's liege subjects, amongst whom the three editions of this treatise have circulated, to know that their skulls are not constructed, upon the principle of that kind of arch, which, notwithstanding the "flying buttresses," falls to pieces on the slightest deviation from the perpendicular. Now, that the ingenious Anatomist may be convinced of his error on this subject, he will not refuse, perhaps, to restore to "suffering mortality" the pliable back-bone which used to belong to the human subject in the time of our ancestors, in place of the rigid, unbending, ship's mast, which he substituted as necessary to maintain his architectural arch in

its perpendicular. It is to be hoped that the Library of *Useful* Knowledge will not come forth in its furure Numbers with five "mortal gashes" on its front like the five chapters of the "Animal Mechanics.

The New Times Dec. 25.

Sir Jonah Barrington's Sketches.

We have heard of an Irish musician who blowed the flute with a brogue; but Sir Jonah paints one of his countrymen as being so entirely Irish in gait, as well as in accent, that he had the brogue in his shoulders. A hit of this sort is worth a picture; *Ex. gr.*: his first teacher is Michael Lodge, of whom he relates:

"I never shall forget his figure! he was a tall man, with thin legs and great hands, and was generally biting one of his nails whilst employed in teaching me. The top of his head was half bald: his hair was clubbed with a rose-ribbon; a tight stock, with a large silver buckle to it behind, appeared to be almost choking him: his chin and jaws were very long; and he used to hang his under jaw, shut one eye, and look up to the ceiling when he was thinking or trying to recollect any thing. Mr. Michael Lodge had been what is called matross in the artillery service. My grandfather had got him made a gauger; but he was turned adrift for letting a poor man do something wrong about distilling. He then became a land surveyor and architect for the farmers: he could farry, cure cows of the murrain, had numerous secrets about cattle and physic, and was accounted the best bleeder and bone-setter in that county—all of which healing accomplishments he exercised gratis. He was also a famous brewer and accountant—in fine, was every thing at Cullenagh: steward, agent, caterer, farmer, sportsman, secretary, clerk to the colonel as a magistrate, and also clerk to Mr. Barret as the parson: but he would not sing a stave in church, though he'd chant indefatigably in the hall. He had the greatest contempt for women, and used to beat the maid-servants; whilst the men durst not vex him, as he was quite despotic! He had a turning-lathe, a number of grinding-stones, and a carpenter's bench, in his room. He used to tin the sauce-pans, which act he called *chymistry*; and I have seen him, like a tailor, putting a new cape to his riding coat! He made all sorts of nets, and knit stockings; but above all he piqued himself on the variety and depth of his *learning*. Under the tuition of this Mr. Michael Lodge, who was surnamed 'the wise man of Cullenaghmore,' I was placed at four years of age, to learn as much of the foregoing as he could teach me in the next five years: at the expiration of which period he had no doubt of my knowing as much as himself, and then (he said) I should go to school '*to teach the master*.' This idea of teaching the master was the greatest possible incitement to me; and as there was no other child in the house, I never was idle, but was as inquisitive and troublesome as can be imagined. Every thing was explained to me; and I not only got on surprisingly, but my memory was found to be so strong, that Mr. Michael Lodge told my grandfather *half learning* would answer me as well as *whole learning* would another child. In truth, before my sixth year, I was making a very great hole in Mr. Lodge's stock of information (fortification and gunnery excepted), and I verily believe he only began to learn many things himself when he commenced teaching them to me. He took me a regular course by Horn-book, Primer, Spelling-book, Reading-made-Easy, Æsop's Fables, &c.: but I soon aspired to such of the old library books as had pictures in them; and particularly a very large History of the Bible, with cuts, was my constant study. Hence I knew how every saint was murdered; and Mr. Lodge not only told me that each martyr had a painter to take his likeness before death, but also fully explained to me how they had all sat for their pictures, and assured me that most of them had been murdered by the *Papists*."

At Dublin, whither he went to complete his studies, his second master was the Rev. Patrick Crawley, Rector of Killgobbin whose son (he says), "My schoolfellow, was hanged a few years ago for murdering two old women with a shoemaker's hammer. My tutor's person was, in my imagination, of the same genus at that of Caliban. His feet covered a considerable space of any room wherein he stood, and his thumbs were so large that he could scarcely hold a book without hiding more than half the page of it:—though bulky himself his clothes doubled the dimensions proper to suit his body; and an immense frowzy wig, powdered once a week, covered a head which, for size and form, might vie with a quarter-cask. Vaccination not having as yet plundered horned cattle of their disorders, its predecessor had left evident proofs of attachment to the rector's countenance. That old Christian malady, the small-pox, which had resided so many centuries amongst our ancestors, and which modern innovation have endeavoured to undermine, had placed his features in a perfect state of compactness and security—each being screwed quite tight to its neighbour, and every seam appearing deep and gristly, so that the whole visage appeared to defy, alike, the edge of the sharpest scalpe, and the skill of the most expert anatomist."

In the anecdote department we may likewise quote the following, in addition to the selection of last week

"The late Marquess of Waterford "had a tremendous squint; nor was there any thing prepossessing in the residue of his feature to atone for that deformity. Nothing can better exemplify his lordship's opinion of himself and others, than an observation I heard him make at Lord Portarlington's table. Having occasion for a *superlative* degree of *comparison* between two persons, he was at a loss for a climax. At length, however, he luckily hit on one. 'That man was (said the marquess)—he was as superior as—as—as—as—as—I am to Lord Rancagh!' * *

"A few years since, the present Sir John Bourke, of Glinsk, Bart. travelled with his new-married lady and establishment to Rome, not solely for his pleasure, but, as an Irish Catholic, to pay his respects to the pope, kiss his holiness's toe, and purchase antiquities. The late Sir Francis Gould then at Paris, requested Sir John (before me), that, as he fancied he felt himself in a declining state of health, and unable to travel so far as Rome, he (Sir John) would take the proper steps, through Cardinal Gonsalvi, to procure him from his holiness a bull of plenary absolution, and, if possible, an indulgence also; adding, that Sir John might *hint* to the cardinal that he intended to bequeath a good deal of his property amongst the clergy. Sir John undertook the matter, proceeded to Rome, saw the cardinal, and, as far as the absolution went, succeeded. He was himself at the same time created 'Marchese de Bourke of the Holy Roman Empire,' and a bull was duly made out for Sir Francis Gould, at very considerable expense. Sir John received also a couple of blessed candles, six feet long, to burn whilst the bull was being read. Its express terms and conditions, however, were, 'Provided the penitent, Sir Francis Gould, should not again voluntarily commit the same sins now forgiven,' (which list included nearly all the sins the cardinal could think of!); in the other case, the forgiveness would be void, and the two sets of sins come slap upon the soul of Sir Francis at once, no doubt with compound interest; and which nothing but severe penance, some hundred full masses, and a great deal of mass-money, would ever be able to bring him through. Sir John having brought home the bull, magnificently enclosed, and sewed up in a silk bag sealed officially by the cardinal, informed Sir Francis (as we were all dining together at Bourke's Hotel) that he had that day unpacked his luggage, had the pope's bull perfectly safe, and would hand it to him instantly. Sir Francis asked him its exact purport. 'I have had two others,' said he, but they are null, for I sinned again, and so can't depend upon them.' Sir John informed him of the purport, so far as his Latin went; when Sir Francis calmly said, 'My dear Bourke, don't give me the bull *just awhile*; its operation, I find, is only retrospective, and does not affect sins committed after its delivery—why did you not bring me one that would answer always?' 'Such a one would cost a damned deal more,' replied Sir John. 'Well, then,' said Sir Francis, 'send it to me in about ten days or a fortnight—*not sooner*, it will answer then pretty well, as I am about taking away a beautiful young creature, my landlady's daughter, next week, and I should have that sin to answer for if you gave me the bull before I had her clean out of Paris!' He kept his word, took off the girl, then got the *absolution*; and in a very short time, poor fellow! was afforded by death an opportunity of trying its efficacy."

Among the early adventures of the author, there is one of considerable drollery which we are tempted to extract. An entertainment was given by his brother by way of house-warming to a new hunting-lodge, and the company consisting of "hard-going sportsmen," counted among them Captain Joseph Kelly (Mick's well-known brother). On his arrival at the scene of action about two o'clock in the morning, after the first day's debauch, Sir J. thus describes appearances:—

"The room was strewed with empty bottles—some broken—some interspersed with glasses, plates, dishes, knives, spoons, &c. all in glorious confusion. Here and there were heaps of bones, relics of the former day's entertainment, which the dogs, seizing their opportunity, had cleanly picked.—Three or four of the Bacchanalians lay fast asleep upon chairs—one or two others on the floor among whom a piper lay on his back, apparently dead, with a table-cloth spread over him, and surrounded by four or five candles, burnt to the sockets? his chanter and bags were laid scientifically across his body, his mouth was quite open, and his nose made ample amends for the silence of his drone. Joe Kelly and Mr. Peter Alley were fast sleep in their chairs, close to the wall. Had I never viewed such a scene before, it would have almost terrified me; but it was nothing more than the ordinary custom which we called *waking the piper*, when he had got too drunk to make any more music. * * * No servant was to be seen, man or woman. I went to the stables, wherein I found three or four more of the goodly company, who had just been able to reach their horses, but were seized by Morpheus before they could mount them, and so lay in the mangers awaiting a more favourable opportunity. Returning hence to the cottage, I found my brother, also a sleep, on the only bed which it then afforded: he had no occasion to put on his clothes, since he had never taken them off. I next waked Dan Tyron, a wood-ranger of Lord Ashbrooky who had acted as *maître d'hôtel* in making the arrangements, and providing a horse-load of game to fill up the banquet. I then inspected the parlour, and insisted on breakfast. Dan Tyron put to work an old woman was called in from an adjoining cabin, the windows were opened, the room cleared, the floor swept, the relics removed, and the fire lighted in the kitchen. The piper was taken away senseless, but my brother would not suffer either Joe or Alley to be disturbed till breakfast was ready. No time was lost; and after a very brief interval, we had before us abundance of fine eggs, and milk fresh from the cow, with brandy, sugar and nutmeg in plenty; a large loaf, fresh butter, a cold round of beef, which had not been produced on the previous day, red herrings, and a bowl or dish of potatoes roasted on the turf ashes;—in addition to which, ale, whiskey, and port, made up the refreshments. All being duly in order, we at length awakened Joe Kelly, and Peter Alley, his neighbour: they had slept soundly, though with no other pillow than the wall; and my brother announced breakfast with a view holloa! The twain immediately started and roared in union with their host most tremendously! it was, however, in a very different tone from the view holloa,—and perpetuated much longer. 'Come, boys,' says French, giving Joe a pull—'come!' 'Oh, murder!' says Joe, 'I can't'—'Murder?—murder!" echoed Peter.—French pulled them again, upon which they roared the more, still retaining their places.—I have in my lifetime laughed till I nearly became spasmodic; but never were my risible muscles put to greater tension than upon this occasion. The wall had only that day received a coat of morter, it was quite soft and yielding when Joe and Peter thought proper to make it their pillow; it was nevertheless setting fast from the heat and lights of an eighteen hours carousal; and, in the morning when my brother awakened his guests, the mortar had completely set, and their hair being the thing most calculated to amalgamate therewith, the entire of Joe's stock, together with his *queue*, and half his head, was thoroughly and irrecoverably bedded in the greedy and now marble cement; so that, if determined to move, he must have taken the wall along with him, for separate it would not.—One side of Peter's head was in the same state of imprisonment. Nobody was able to assist them, and there they both stuck fast. A consultation was now held on this pitiful case, which I maliciously endeavoured to prolong as much as I could, and which was, in fact, every now and then interrupted by a roar from Peter or Joe, as they made fresh efforts to rise. At length it was proposed by Dan Tyron to send for the stone-cutter, and get him to cut them out of the wall with a chisel. I was literally unable to speak two sentences for laughing. The old woman meanwhile tried to soften the obdurate wall with melted butter and new milk—but in vain—I related the school story, how Hannibal had worked through the Alps with hot vinegar and hot irons:—this experiment likewise was made, but Hannibal's solvent had no better success than the old crone's. Peter, being of a more passionate nature, grew ultimately quite outrageous: he roared, gnashed his teeth, and swore vengence against the mason;—but as he was only held by one side, a thought at last struck him: he asked for two knives, which being brought, he whetted one against the other, and introducing the blades close to his skull, sawed away at cross corner till he was liberated, with the loss only of half his hair and a piece of his scalp, which he had sliced off in zeal and haste for his liberty. I never saw a fellow so extravagantly happy! Fur was scraped from the crown of a hat, to stop the bleeding; his head was duly tied up with the old woman's *pras keen*;* and he was soon in a state of bodily convalescence. Our solicitude was now required solely for Joe, whose head was too deeply buried to be exhumated with so much facility. At this moment, Bob Casey, of Ballynakill, a very celebrated wig-maker, just dropped in, to see what he could pick up honestly in the way of his profession, or steal in the way of any thing else; and he immediately undertook to get Mr. Kelly out of the mortar by a very expert but tedious process, namely,—clipping with his scissors, and then rooting out with an oyster knife. He thus finally succeeded, in less than an hour, in setting Joe once more at liberty, at the price of his queue, which was totally lost, and of the exposure of his raw and bleeding occiput, The operation was, indeed, of a mongrel description—somewhat between a complete tonsure and an imperfect scalping to both of which denominations it certainly presented claims. However, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good! Bob Casey got the making of a skull piece for Joe, and my brother French had the pleasure of paying for it, as gentlemen in those days honoured any order given by a guest to the family shop-keeper or artizan."

The second volume of these Sketches, though prosy and inferior to the first, nevertheless contain some matters which we can hardly pass over, in justice to the work, to our review, and to the entertainment of our readers: and we shall now, therefore, only take a temporary leave of Sir Jonah, with two or three brief but amusing paragraphs.

"Curran had a perfect *horror* of fleas: nor was this very extraordinary, since those vermin seemed to shew him peculiar hostility. If they infested a house, my friend said, that 'they always flocked to his bed-chamber, when they heard he was to sleep there!' I recollect his being dreadfully annoyed in this way at Carlow; and, on making his complaint in the morning to the woman of the house, 'By heavens! madam,' cried he, 'they were in such numbers, and seized upon my carcase with so much ferocity, that if they had been *unanimous*, and all pulled one way, they must have dragged me out of bed entirely."

"Chief Justice Carleton was a very lugubrious personage. He never ceased complaining of his bad state of health (or rather of his hypochondriasm) and frequently introduced Lady Carleton into his 'Book of Lamentations:' thence it was remarked by Curran to be very extraordinary, that the chief justice should appear as plaintiff (*plaintive*) in every cause that happened to come before him! One *nis prius* day, Lord Carleton came into court, looking unusually gloomy. He apologised to the bar for being necessitated to adjourn the court and dismiss the jury for that day. 'though,' proceeded his lordship, 'I am aware that an important issue stands for trial: but, the fact is, I have met with a domestic misfortune, which has altogether deranged my nerves! Poor Lady Carleton (in a low tone to the bar) has most unfortunately *miscarried*, and——' 'Oh, then, my lord!' exclaimed Curran, 'there was no necessity for your Lordship to make any apology, since it now appears that your lordship has *no issue to try*.'"

"Old Judge Henn (a very excellent private character) was dreadfully puzzled on circuit, about 1789, by two pertinacious young barristers (arguing a civil bill upon some trifling subject) repeatedly haranguing the court, and each most positively laying down the 'law of the case' in *direct* opposition to his adversary's statement thereupon. The judge listened with great attention until both were tired of stating the law and contradicting each other, when they unanimously requested his lordship to decide the point. 'How, gentlemen,' said Judge Henn, 'can I settle it between you? You, sir, positively say the law is *one way*, and you (turning to the opposite party) as unequivocally affirm that it is the other way. I wish to God, Billy Harris, (to his register, who sat underneath,) I knew what the law *really* was!' 'My lord, replied Billy Harris more sententiously, rising at the same moment, and casting a despairing glance towards the bench, 'if I possessed that knowledge, I protest to God I would tell your lordship with a great deal of pleasure!' 'Then ye'll *save the point*, Billy Harris,' exclaimed the judge. A more modern Justice of the Irish King's Bench, in giving his *dictum* on a certain will case, absolutely said, 'he thought it very clear that the *testator* intended to keep a *life interest* in the estate to *himself*." The bar did not laugh outright; but Curran soon rendered that consequence inevitable, 'Very true, my lord,' said he, 'very true! testators generally do secure life interest to themselves. But, in this case, I rather think your lordship takes the *will* for the *deed*'."

We conclude with a real Irish *Law Precedent*. Judge Kelly "always most candidly admited his legal mistakes: I recollect my friend William Johnson once pressed him very fiercely to a decision in his favour, and stating as an *argument* (in his usual peremptory tone to judges he was not afraid of) that there could be no doubt on the point---precedent was imperative in the matter, as his lordship had decided the same points the same way twice before. 'So, Mr. Johnson,' said judge, looking archly, shifting his seat somewhat, and shrugging up his right shoulder,---'so I because I decided *wrong* twice, Mr. Johnson, you'd have me do so a *third* time? No no, Mr. Johnson! you must excuse me. I'll decide the other way this bout '---and so he did,"---*Lit Gaz.*

* A coarse *dirty* apron, worn by working women in a kitchen, in the country parts of Ireland.

HISTORY AND CHARACTER OF THE JANIZARIES OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE

At the moment when the eyes of all Europe are turned towards the revolution which is in progress at Constantinople, those who have observed, on the spot, the customs and institutions of the Ottomans, are struck by the erroneous notions which prevail in the western parts of Europe, and of which they meet with daily proofs in the journals and other works of political writers with regard to the Janizaries.

The Janizaries of our days bear but a very slight resemblance to the militia of that denomination created by Amurath, so intrepid, docile, and devoted to their chief, and who proved so fatal to the Christians under the haughty Mahomet II.

As fast as Osman and his descendants extended and consolidated their conquests in Asia, they distributed a part of the conquered lands into fiefs, which their favourites and their officers held of them on condition of following them to the war with a certain number of men, armed and maintained. With these feudal troops, united with adventurers, whom the hope of booty and reward attached to the first sultans, those sovereigns drove the Christians out of Asia, and carried the war into Europe. The Christians of that epoch not having armies in any wise better organised, the religious fanaticism, a sole command, and the example of the chief, insured the victory to the Musulmans.

It was not long, however, before the Sultans perceived the defects of the feudal troops, who being bound to serve for a limited period only in each year, returned to their hearths, or deserted when the bad season approached. They therefore felt the necessity of increasing the number of their permanent troops, and with this view Amurath formed, from his young prisoners of war, a body of infantry, under the name of *yeni-tcheri* (new soldiers). This corps received regular pay and rations: it was subjected to a very severe discipline; it was recruited and augmented, in the sequel, by the incorporation of a fifth of the prisoners, and of a tenth of the children of the Christian villages tributary to the Crescent. These youths, seduced by the priests of the Koran, soon forgot their paternal creed, to attach themselves to sovereigns, who, constantly victorious, treated them well, recompensed their devotion liberally, and connived at their pillage, provided they were brave.

Down to the reign of Soliman the Wise, the Janizaries raised the Ottoman power to its highest pinnacle; but, under his effeminate successors, their discipline became relaxed. The Sultans then devoting themselves to the harem, softened by every sort of voluptuousness delighted more in buying women and eunuchs than in paying soldiers. The corps of Janizaries became a burden to them. Yet not daring either to disband it, or to deprive it of its privileges, the reward of the great services it had rendered, they left off requiring from the Christians their portions of youth for recruiting it, and they gave permission to the Janizaries, who desired to marry, or to follow any trade, to reside out of the barracks. They thought by these means to weaken this formidable body, at the same time that they drew advantage from a pitiful saving on the score of provisions, which were only distributed to those who were lodged in the barracks; but

soon making a profit of the advantage of belonging to a privileged body, who received pay without being bound to any service, the nobles had their numerous domestics enrolled in the corps, and the Janizaries, who had become artisans, did the same in regard to their children.

The youth of the Musulman race, whom the severity of the discipline had kept out of the corps, then sought, in crowds, the honour of entering it as volunteers, in order to participate in the quality, if not as respected the pay, at least as regarded the powerful protection of such a body, and of its privileges; of these privileges the principal were, that of being the first military corps of the state, and the guard of the prince in the field, that of being amenable only to their chiefs, and those chiefs to be chosen from the corps alone; that to their officers only were entrusted the command of fortified places, &c.

The Janizaries, without foregoing any of these rights, ceased, by the abuses and the false policy of the Sultans with regard to them, to be a body adapted for the defence of the state, and became nothing more than a civic guard, composed of all the valets of the nobles, and artisans of the towns; or rather a numerous corporation, turbulent, jealous to excess of its privileges, and formidable to their sovereign.* From fifteen to twenty thousand wretches, who wanted the activity or the industry necessary for the exercise of a profession, remained, even latterly, in the barracks of Constantinople, and of the other great towns of the empire, where they performed the easy duty of a mere guard. They were to be known by a distinguishing girdle. In other respects their clothing and armswere not uniform. The Janizaries on duty at Constantinople, indeed, were allowed to be armed only with a stick; while the whole Mussulman population, to the confectioner himself, constantly carried in their girdle a pair of pistols and a great poignard. Those who did lodge in the barracks performed no service, were never exercised, nor even assembled, and knew such of their officers only as distributed to them their quarterly pay. A great many of them sold, by anticipation, to speculators their whole lives.

The corps of Janizaries was divided into *oda*. The oda in the beginning was nothing more than the soldiers mess, and had only a small number of officers the same for all. But as certain odas enjoyed extraordinary reputations or especial privileges, besides those common to the whole body, it followed that some of them reckoned as many as 10,000 names on their registers, whilst others had no more than 200.

The number of Janizaries throughout the empire who were in the receipt of pay, amounted to about 10,000; upwards of 300,000 were enrolled. Yet notwithstanding all that the Sultans could do during the late wars with the Russians, this corps never furnished more than 25,000 men, the half of which deserted before they arrived at Adrianople, although the army took more than a month to go that distance, which is but a march of six and forty hours. †

In the first campaigns of the present war with the Greeks, the Turkish army counted some Janizaries; but for the three last years there had been no longer even one.

The guard of the *Sandjack-Sherif* (the standard of the prophet) was formerly confided to a certain oda. In later times, all pretended to this honour, because this sacred standard constantly accompanied the Grand Vizier; consequently the division with which it remained, was the principal body of the army. Such is the absence of discipline among the Turks, that in one of the last campaigns, the Grand Vizier, shut up in his camp at Choumla with 80,000 men, wanted the power of detaching from it 5,000 to go to the distance of five and twenty leagues to the relief of the fortress of Crassowa, attacked by the Russians. He was obliged to levy in the immediate country itself, and merely for that single operation, a body of men who dispersed as soon as they had executed it.

From all this, it is manifest that a reform was indispensable. Sultan Mahmoud, who had lived in intimacy with his cousin, the unfortunate Selim III., during the year which elapsed between the deposition and death of the latter, felt sensibly its necessity; but he felt also that as long as the Janizaries existed, no reform was practicable. The *Ulemas*, another privileged corporation, comprising the sacerdotal and magisterial offices, were scarcely less the enemies of innovation than the Janizaries themselves. These two corporations, without any reciprocal love, mutually aided each other in the preservation of the baneful privileges which they enjoyed; the Ulemas, however, being better informed could be more easily brought over to consent to the reforms on which the very existence of the empire depended. It was these, and especially their head, the *Sheik-ul-Islam*, or the Mufty, whose *fetwas* (resembling the bulls of the ancient popes) have such influence on the Mussulman people, whom Mahmoud determined to gain. The oppression, besides, of the Janizaries, so burthen-some to the other corporations, and to those even of their own body who desired to remain quiet when the rest were in mutiny; the imminent dangers which threatened the empire; the successful example of the Pasha Egypt; these circumstances had commenced, in the ideas of the Turks, a revolution which Mahmoud did but follow.

No doubt humanity shuddered at the measures which he took; but those who are acquainted with the nature of his people, will readily acknowledge that there was no alternative for him between killing and being killed. He has been reproached for having, as it were, in the face of an enemy, destroyed a force which, in the sequel, he has not been able to replace. What has been stated above, proves that it was not of a force, but of an opposition, that he got rid. Will his measure succeed? This question is too complicated for us to pretend to solve it. To have an army, finances are requisite; to have finances, an administration is indispensable. All this has yet to be formed; and what is worse still, has to be introduced in change for existing abuses. But what appears indisputable is, that there was no other way of commencing the reform than by the destruction of the corps of Janizaries.—*The Sphynx.*

A plan has been published for rendering vessels buoyant under all circumstances; and in case of the breaking up of a wreck, furnishing to the crew a number of air tight buoys, sufficient for their floatage for an indefinite length of time. It is proposed to fill up the spaces between the main beams of the vessels with hermetically sealed copper tubes, which by means of their buoyancy would bear up a ship, although her hold were filled with water. It is calculated that this plan, which ensures a vessel from foundering, would not add 5 per cent. to prime cost.

CALAIS.—The Cafés are numerous in Calais & at certain hours thronged with company. With one exception, they are each frequented by all classes; and dominos, backgammon, & *écarté* are the amusements of all, with the addition of billiards in many. But at the Café le Grand (rue de Havre), you seldom meet with any but the better sort of the bourgeoise of the town, and the resident English. Here, and here only (among the cafés), an English paper may generally be seen—but not with any thing like regularity. The reading-rooms (of which there are at present two) are better supplied, though not much, and quite regularly. The most frequented of the reading-rooms is that at a book seller's (I forget his name) in the rue Royale, at whose house our celebrated countryman Brummel, is domiciliated. The other is at a boarding house lately established in the rue du Soleil. At each you pay six francs a month, or half a franc by the single day. The boarding-house I have just mentioned is a great convenience to Calais.—It is frequented by some of the most reputable of the English, who are treated with comfort and respectability for about a guinea a week. Another convenience of a similar kind has just been supplied to the inhabitants of Calais, in the form of a tolerable *restaurant*, where you may dine &c. *à la carte*, or at so much per head. Until this and the boarding-house were established, the "single gentleman" of Calais, both native and foreign, were sorely put to it to procure a decent dinner &c. for a moderate price; for to get any such thing managed for you in a private house is utterly inconsistent with French habits; and there was no alternative but dining at one or other of the rather expensive *tables d' hote*, at the different hotels, or going without—an expedient which, I believe, not a few were in the habit of adopting. Now, however to "live like a gentleman," as the pharse is understood in Ireland comes within the means and the inclination even of an Irish half-pay Captain; that is to say you may lodge in comfort for twenty francs a month, breakfast for fifteen sous, dine (off soupe, trois plats, dessert, pain à discretion, une bouteille de vin, et idem de bierre!) for two francs; and pass the rest of the day in 'the best society in the place,' for the price of a *demi-tasse* or a *petit verre*. Accordingly, since the above arrangements have been completed, Calais has begun to enjoy the patronage and protection of the class of persons just named; and if it should continue to increase in favour with them as it has done of late; Bath and Cheltenham may soon have to rejoice in what most of their visitors will consider a very happy deliverance.—*Letter from Calais, in the Monthly Magazine.*—

MR. CANNING.

(From a Vera Cruz paper—*El Vera Cruziano Libre*, Oct. 10.)

George Canning exists no more; the diplomatist before whom the political directors of the most enlightened nations bowed, occupies now only a small sepulchral corner! The friend of the people, the lover of mankind, and the hope of those countries that pant for liberty, has paid the painful and inevitable debt of nature. Our eyes ought to fill with the pure tears of gratitude. Our hearts, the hearts of free Mexicans, must mourn for the tomb of the consummate politician and liberal European, who, rising superior to the prejudices of that hemisphere in which he first saw the light, knew how to give due splendour to the sacrifices of the Mexican States, and to consolidate work, for which we are indebted to the heroes of our glorious revolution, in defiance to the Holy Alliance, paralyzing its threatening arm; and, lastly, completing his work by convincing the aristocracy of Europe that their reign was at an end. This is due to the virtues and talents of him who knew quietly to command the people only by uniting himself with them by the bonds of philanthropy and knowledge. The name of Mr. Canning has thus become inseparably connected with the history of Mexico. The tears of all Americans and other freemen will ever moisten the tomb of Mr. Canning. The Portuguese and the votaries of the European liberty, who still eat the bread of the beneficence of this distinguished man, whilst weeping the death of their protector, must crown his tomb with civic laurels, and indelibly engrave his tomb-stone with the following inscription:—

"Here lies the friend of all men,
The man of humanity,
The consolation of our troubles:
In this place our hopes lie buried."

Justice requires this. There is scarce one of the mighty upon earth that requires such a tribute. Conquerors and monarchs ever crave it, and slaves in their self-abasement are ever ready to yield it. Not so the immortal Canning. Thy virtues, thy deeds, and thy talents, will not allow any to dispense with these feelings, and to refrain from weeping. The Americans in general, and we in particular, will write on thy tomb-stone the following motto:—

"To the liberal of both worlds.
To the friend of the people of Columbus.
The tribute of eternal gratitude of the Mexicans.
The death of Mr. Canning must be noted
In the history of Mexico
Amongst national calamities."

LORD COLLINGWOOD.

(From a Life of him just published.)

"It has been said, that no man is a hero in the eyes of his *valet-de-chambre*; but that this is not universally true, is proved by the account which was given to the editor by Mr Smith, Admiral Collingwood's valued servant. 'I entered the Admiral's cabin,' he observed, 'about day-light, and found him already up and dressing. He asked if I had seen the French fleet? and on my replying that I had not, he told me to look out at them, adding that, in a very short time, we should see a great deal more of them. I then observed a crowd of ships to leeward; but I could not help looking with still greater interest at the Admiral, who, during all this time, was shaving himself with a composure that quite astonished me.' Admiral Collingwood dressed himself that morning with peculiar care; and soon after, meeting Lieutenant Clavell, advised him to pull off his boots. 'You had better,' he said, 'put on silk stockings, as I have done, for if one should get a shot in the leg, they would be so much more manageable for the surgeon.' He then proceeded to visit the decks, encouraged the men to the discharge of their duty and addressing the officers, said to them, "Now, gentlemen, let us do something to-day which the world may talk of hereafter.'"

In consequence of the glorious result of this battle, "Admiral Collingwood was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Collingwood, of Coldburne and Hethpoole, in the county of Northumberland, and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. An honourable augmentation was made to his arms, by the introduction in chief of one of the lions of England, navally crowned, and surmounted by the word 'Trafalgar'; and an additional crest was granted to him, representing the stern of the *Royal Sovereign*. He received the thanks and freedom of the principal cities of Great Britain, and a pension was granted by Parliament of 2,000*l.* per annum for his own life, and, in the event of his death, of 1000*l.* per annum to Lady Collingwood, and of 500*l.* per annum to each of his two daughters.

At this period the following letter was addressed to Lord Collingwood by the Duke of Clarence:—

"St. James's, Nov. 9, 1805.

"Dear Sir,—As a brother Admiral, and as a sincere well-wisher to my king and country, permit me to congratulate you on the most important victory gained on the 21st of October by your gallant self, and the brave officers, seamen, and royal marines, under your command, and formerly under my lamented and invaluable friend Lord Nelson. The country laments the hero, and you and I feel the loss of our departed friend. Five-and-twenty years have I lived on the most intimate terms with Nelson, and must ever, both publicly and privatetly, regret his loss. Earl St. Vincent and Lord Nelson, both, in the hour of victory, accepted from me a sword, and I hope you will now confer on me the same pleasure. I have accordingly sent a sword, with which I trust you will accept my sincere wishes for your future welfare. I must request you will let me have the details of the death of our departed friend; and I ever remain, dear Sir, yours unalterably,

"WILLIAM."

The following is the last letter written by Lord Nelson:—

Victory, Oct. 19.

"It was the Rochefort squadron that took the *Calcutta*. Yesterday, by the *Guernseyman* we had the French officer on board. He belonged to be *Magnanimous*, and says that they should have taken the *Agamemnon* in the night, but they fancied the Oporto and Lisbon convoy were ships of war. The first-rate sails faster than any of them; five sail of the line three frigates, and two brigs. Sir Richard has five sail; but I think he will have enough on his hands, and from my soul I wish him well over it. What a beautiful day! Will you be tempted out of your ships? If you will hoist the *Assent* and *Victory's* pendants. I had a letter from Sir James Saumarez yesterday, October 1. He sent me some papers: I take it very kind of him. Ever, my dear Coll, yours most faithfully, "NELSON AND BRONTE."

Annexed is this note of Lord Collingwood's:—"Before the answer to this letter had got to the *Victory*, the signal was made that the enemy's fleet was coming out of Cadiz, and we chased immediately."

The subject of punishments in the navy is one which has occupied so much public attention, that we offer no apology for inserting the following:—

"Before the late excellent regulations of the Admiralty had directed that a registry and report should be made of all punishments on board ship, Captain Collingwood was accustomed, from an early period, to keep, in his own handwriting, and account of those which he inflicted; and to this he appears to have often referred as matter of comparison and meditation.

"As his experience in command and his knowledge of the dispositions of man increased, his abhorrence, of corporal punishment grew daily stronger; and, in the latter part of his life more than a year has passed away without his having resorted to it even once. 'I wish I were the captain for your sakes,' cried Lieutenant Chavell one day to some men who were doing some part of their duty ill: when, shortly after, a person touched him on the shoulder, and turning round, he saw the Admiral, who had overheard him. 'And pray, Chavell, what would you have done if you had been captain?' 'I would have flogged them well, Sir.' 'No you would not, Chavel; no you would not,' he replied; 'I know you better. He used to tell the ship's company that he was determined that the youngest midshipman should be obeyed as implicitly as himself, and that he would punish with great severity any instance to the contrary. When a midshipman made a complaint, he would order the man for punishment the next day; and, in the interval, calling the boy down to him, would say, 'In all probability the fault was yours; but whether it were or not, I am sure it would go to your heart to see a man old enough to be your father disgraced and punished on your account; and it will, therefore, give me a good opinion of your disposition, if, when he is brought out, you ask for his pardon.' When this recommendation, acting as it did like an order, was complied with, and the lad interceded for the prisoner, Captain Collingwood would make great apparent difficulty in yielding; but at length would say, 'This young gentleman has pleaded so humanely for you, that, in the hope that you will feel a due gratitude to him for his benevolence, I will for this time overlook your offence.' The punishments which he substituted for the lash were of many kinds, such as watering the grog, and other modes now happily general in the navy. Among the rest was one which the men particularly dreaded. It was the ordering any offender from his mess, and be employed in every sort of extra duty; so that he was every moment liable to be called upon deck for the meanest service, amid the laughter and jeers of the men and boys. Such an effect had this upon the sailors, that they have often declared that they would much prefer having three dozen lashes: and, to avoid the recurrence of this punishment, the worst characters never failed to become attentive and orderly. How he sought to amuse and occupy the attention of the men appears in some of these letters. When they were sick, even while he was an Admiral, he visited them daily, and supplied them from his own table; and when they were convalescent, they were put into the charge of the

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* The frequent consequences of the insurrections of the Janizaries are well known. Osman II. was killed in one of their tumults. In 1807, they deposed Selim III., and dispersed the regular corps of the *Nizam-djedid*, by the formation of which that Sultan had sought to commence a reform in his dominions. The following year they burnt in his palace Mustapha Bairactar, become Grand Vizier of the present Sultan Mahmoud, whom he had placed on the throne because that prime minister had revived, under the name of *Seimens*, the *Nizam-djedids* of Selim, and wished to adopt the plan of reform of that sovereign. After the death of Bairactar, the Seimens were massacred, being proscribed throughout the empire; their barracks were burnt; the Ulemas pronounced their anathemas against them, and against reformers of all sorts; and the Sultan Mahmoud owed his life, perhaps, only to the circumstance of his being without an heir.

† The moment the Janizaries deemed that they had cause to complain of a Sultan, or a Minister, or as soon as any innovation seemed to threaten their privileges, they rose in insurrection. Their camp-kettles carried to the square of the Hippodrome, became the signal of revolt. Often even abusing the wise custom, which, on the breaking out of a fire, requires the Sultan, the Grand Vizier, and the principal members of the Divan, to repair in person to the spot, they set fire to quarters of the capital, in order to compel the Grand Seignor to come and hear their complaints and their menaces. Strange mode of exercising the right of petition!

There existed a usage characteristic not only of the Janizaries, but of the whole Turkish nation. In order to receive his quarterly pay, every Janizary was obliged to appear before the chief of his oda, called the *tchor-badji*, (giver of soup,) and on quitting this description of colonel, he deposited on a carpet for the purpose, what he thought proper to leave of his stipend. The poor give to the rich, the little to the great—it is a sort of homage.

† A Turkish army is composed, besides the Janizaries, or feudal troops, a disorderly assemblage, rather burthen-some than useful; the troops of Pashas, and the corps of the *Serateoulis*, (frontier troops,) which constitute the principal force. The Porte has also standing corps of artillery and cavalry. Among the last the most considerable, that of the Spahis, which costs the state very dear, is no better disciplined than the Janizaries. A horde of valets, of suttlers, and higglers of all kinds, pretty nearly equal in number to the combatants, always encumbers a Turkish camp.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Lieutenant of the morning watch, and daily brought up to the Admiral for examination by him. The result of this conduct was, that the sailors considered him and called him their father; and frequently, when he changed his ship, many of the men were seen in tears for his departure. But with all this, there was no man who less courted, or to speak more truly, who held in more entire contempt, what is ordinarily styled popularity. He was never known to unbend with the men; while, at the same time, he never used any coarse or violent language, to them himself, or permitted it in others. 'If you do not know a man's name,' he used to say to the officers, 'call him sailor, and not you-sir, and such other appellations; they are offensive and improper.' With regard to expressions, it may be added, that, after the occurrences at the Nore, he had the most decided objection to the use of the word mutiny. When complaints were made of conduct which was designated as mutinous, he would exclaim, 'Mutiny Sir! mutiny in my ship! If it can have arrived at that, it must have been my fault, and the fault of every one of the officers. It is a charge of the gravest nature, and it shall be most gravely inquired into.' With this view of his feeling on the subject, the officer was generally induced to consider and represent the affair more lightly, or sometimes to pass it over altogether. His conduct to his officers was of a similar kind. His perfect knowledge of all matters, of seamanship, and his quick and correct eye, enabled him in an instant to discover any thing that was out of order in his ship: and his reproof on these occasions, though always short, and conveyed in the language of a gentleman, were deeply felt; so that to many officers, and particularly to the young and careless, he was an object of dread, and was considered by all as a strict disciplinarian. 'I have given you, Sir, a commission,' said Lord St. Vincent to Lieutenant Clavell, who was then a perfect stranger to Captain Collinwood, but who never left him till he was made by him a post-captain, 'into the *Excellent*; but remember that you are going to a man who will take it away from you to-morrow, if you behave ill.' He treated the midshipmen with parental care, examining them himself once a week, and declaring that nothing would give him greater pain than that any young man in his ship should be unable to pass; & when off duty he did every thing in his power to make his officers at ease, and to promote their welfare. With those to whom he became attached, from observing their attention to their duty, which was ever the road to his regard, his friendship and confidence was affectionate and unbounded. To his own superiors he maintained the same conduct, demanding and receiving from them that respect to which, by his character and station, he was entitled. On one occasion, the *Excellent* was directed to weigh when off Cadiz, and to close with the Admiral's ship, and in running down, the signal was made five or six times for altering the course, first on one side and then on the other, and at length for a lieutenant. Captain Collingwood, who had been observing this in silence, ordered his boat to be manned, as he would go too. On his arrival on board, he desired the lieutenant, when the order was copied, to bring it to him; and he read it while he was walking the quarter-deck with Lord St. Vincent and Sir Robert Calder. It was merely an order for the *Excellent* to receive on board two bags of onions for the use of the sick; and on seeing it he exclaimed, 'Bless me; is this the service, my lord? Is this the service, Sir Robert; Has the *Excellent's* signal been made five or six times for two bags of onions? Man my boat, Sir, and let us go on board again!' And though repeatedly pressed by Lord St. Vincent to stay dinner, he refused, and retired. When he was in command as an admiral, he made it a point of duty never to give any of those vexatious and harassing orders of which he had himself at times occasion to complain of and although he was ever solicitous that merit should be noticed and rewarded, he abstained as much as possible from interference and complaint. If he had occasion to remark upon any thing, it was always done with great calmness, and frequently with considerable point. When he was once particularly anxious to complete his bread, and to sail immediately, he inquired of the captain, an officer to whom he had a high esteem, if all the boats were gone ashore. 'I have sent them all,' was the reply, 'except my barge,' 'Oh! of course,' said the admiral, 'a captain's barge must never be employed for such purposes; but I hope they make every possible use of mine.' There was one thing, however, which, as he ever practised it to a remarkable degree himself, so he exacted it with great rigour from others, and that was the utmost economy in the use of the naval stores. 'I am really at a loss to know,' he observes, in writing to Sir James Saumarez, 'whether the enemy will make a push in the dark nights, or have adopted a policy slower in its operation, but more certain; and mean to stay in port till our ships are worn at sea, and the expense of keeping them there has brought the finances of the country to poverty and exhaustion. This is a condition to be as carefully guarded against as a present invasion, for the latter will be the certain consequences of the former, if ever we are unhappily reduced to it. Strongly impressed with this belief, my thoughts are ever bent in economizing, and doing all in my power to lessen the expense of sailing the ships. The difference I observe in them is immense; some men, whom have the foresight to discern what our first difficulty will be, support and provide their ships by enchantment, one scarce knows how; while others, less provident, would exhaust a dock-yard, and still be in want. I do not think those gentlemen should go to sea; they certainly do not regard or feel for the future necessities of their country.' When instances of this inattention occurred, his disapprobation at times broke forth in terms of great severity 'That officer,' he said on one occasion, 'should never sail without a store-ship in company. He knows as much seamanship as the King's Attorney General; I would not trust him with a boat in a trout stream.' With reference to the subject of corporal punishment, it may observed, that in Lord Nelson's ship it was almost equally rare, and how well the men under both these commanders conducted themselves in the time of trial it is unnecessary to remark; but that a contrary conductswas often productiveof different and most unhappy effects, appears in various parts of Lord Collingwood's correspondence with the Admiralty. He stated more than once, that some of theyounger captains (although he admits that there were many honorable exceptions), endeavouring to conceal, by great severity, their own unskilfulness and want of attention, beat the men into a state of insubordination; and that such vessels increased, the number, but diminished the strength, of his fleet. 'We have lately,' he says, in writing to a friend, 'two court-martialls, in which such conduct was proved, as leaves it doubtful whether it was founded on cruelty or folly. The only defence which was urged, was the plea of youth and inexperience; and yet it is to such youth and inexperience that the honour and interest of our country are intrusted.' on one occasion, while his fleet was much inferior in number to that of the enemy, he thus speaks to the then First Lord of the Admiralty, respecting one of the line-of-battle ships:—'I once intimated that it would be very agreeable to me if the——were ordered to England from the fleet. I have directed inquiries into the causes of thecomplaints which are made on allsides, without yet knowing where to fix the source of them—whether in the want of a proper government, or in the perverseness of those who are to be governed. But in her present state I expect no good service from her, example may be pernicious. It is for this reason that I am anxious she should be removed to England; for, even without a ship in her stead, I shall consider the squadron as much strengthened by her being withdrawn from it.' Some alterations were made in consequence of this communication: that they had been much needed, will appear from the following extract of another letter to the same person, written a few months afterwards:—'It is known to you how much trouble I had with the——' from the dissatisfaction in the ship's company. I am very glad to find that there are now no symptoms of it remaining. Every thing appears to be quiet; but in preparing for battle last week, several of the guns of the ship were found to be spiked, which had probably been done when that contentious spirit existed.' The editor has inserted these details respecting Lord Collingwood's habits of command, in the belief that there are no persons, whatever may be their rank in the navy, to whom his practice and example can be uninteresting or uninstructive."

The following is a characteristic letter:—

"TO J. E. BLACKETT, ESQ.

"Ocean, Jan. 1, 1607.

"I cannot begin this new year so much to my satisfaction as by offering my congratulations to your birth-day, and my best wishes that you may enjoy health to see many happy returns of it. I hope you are with my beloved family enjoying yourselves in great comfort; and long may you live uninvaded by the sound of war. What a blessed day it will be to me when we shall all meet together to celebrate the new year, to talk of the privations we have suffered in times past, and have only to look forward to blessing for the future! I have lived now so long in a ship, always engaged in serious employments, that I shall be unfit for any thing but the quiet society of my family; it is to them that I look for happiness, if ever I am relieved from this anxious and boisterous life, and in them I hope for every thing. Tell the children that Bounce is very well and very fat, yet he seems not to be content, and sighs so piteously these long evenings, that I am obliged to sing him to sleep, and have sent them the song.

Sigh no more, Bouncey, sigh no more,
Dogs were deceivers never;
Though ne'er you put one foot on shore,
True to your master ever.
Then sigh not so, but let us go
Where dinner is daily ready,
Converting all the sounds of woe
To heigh phiddy diddy!

"It is impossible that at this distance I can direct and manage the education of my daughters; but it costs me many an anxious hour. The ornamental part of education, though necessary, is secondary, and I wish to see their minds enlarged by a true knowledge of good and evil, that they may be able to enjoy the one, if it be happily their lot; and submit contentedly to any fortune rather than descend to the other. How do you feel since you were blockaded? Nothing certainly can be more presumtuous than that decree of Bounaparte's or more unjust than the seizure of property in neutral countries. I shall have great pleasure in being sponsor to Sir William Blackett's child; and if it be a son, and he will make him a sailor. I desire my little Sarah will begin to teach him his compass, that he may know how to steer his course in the world, which very few people do."—*The Times, January* 1.

THE MONEY-MARKET.—City, Monday 25th February 1828.

So great has been the want of confidence in the Public Securities to-day, that the prices underwent a further depression of upwards of 1 per Cent., every one, both in and out of the Money-Market, considering a war with Turkey inevitable, on the appearance of the Manifesto of the Grand Seignior. In the middle of the day some doubts were entertained as to the authenticity of this Document, none of the regular houses in the Turkey trade having received a copy of it. These doubts were, however, soon removed by the arrival of Expresses from the French Capital, where it was understood the Government had, in dispatches from Vienna, obtained an Official Copy, and the French Funds underwent, in the course of Saturday, a decline of 1 per Cent.

IRISH WIT.—The response to Sir W. Scott, in a late *Gazette*, is not perhaps superior to one made, as it is told, to Surgeon Abernethy. In repairing the street in which he resides, it happened, lately, that the paving stones were accumulated near his door. The doctor, in anger, remonstrated with a Paddy-labourer on the occasion, and the following dialogue ensued:—Dr. A.: Why the d-- I have you laid your rubbish opposite my door, where so many carriages are daily stopping? Pat: Fait, your honour, it must be laid somewhere till the strait is minded. Dr.: It may be so, but it must not be laid there. Pat: Where can I put it, then, your honour? (with a significant puzzler of a look.) Dr.: Put it in h---ll, and be, &c., &c., if you like. Pat: May-be, I'd better put it in heaven, your honour, it would be more out o your honour's way!—*Literary Gazette.*

AMERICAN COURTSHIP.—The most sentimental courtship which we have ever heard or read of, took place not long since within the circle of our acquaintance. Louisa was the only child of a gentleman who, blessed with affluence, had spared no pains to improve, by a liberal education, the graces which nature had lavished upon his daughter. In short, Louisa was an heiress, and, like all other heiresses, had a numerous train of suitors.

"Among the rest young William bow'd,
"But never talked of love.'

He was a young man of inestimable worth and talents, which Louisa was not the last to discover; but he possessed no small share of that diffidence usually attendant on true merit. Their eyes had long professed a mutual flame before he could muster the courage to disclose his passion. Chance threw in his way a golden opportunity. They were alone. After an awkward silence of some minutes, he advanced and took her hand: "Louisa!"—his voice faltered—he could not utter a single word, but his eloquent countenance spoke the rest. *Louisa* understood him; and, overwhelmed with confusion, stammered out, "*Go, ask my father.*"—*Rural Repository.* In a certain section of our country, where the good people are more remarkable for their honesty and simplicity than for their polished manners, a lad, who had arrived at an age when most boys take it into their heads that a wife is indispensably necessary to their happiness, felt, or believed he felt, no matter which, a flame for one of his fair neighbours. Possessing an uncommon share of bashfulness, he could not venture to solicit her heart and hand in person, but prevailed on an elder brother to do it in his name. The brother accordingly made a visit, and, after yawning a considerable time, turning his back, fearing she might witness his confusion, thus addressed her: "*Could a body get you to have him?*" Expecting his question, she modestly replied, "*Well, I reckon so.*" He observed, "*It isn't me that wants you, it's brother Jackey.*"—*Ploughkeepsie Journal.—The Times, Dec.* 22.

LITERARY ANECDOTE.

Mr. Gibbon, the illustrious historian of the Roman Empire, after having completed his immortal work, selected Lausanne as the most "grateful retreat" for the decline of his life. Here he was accustomed to invite select parties of men of erudition and talent, who were wont to spend their Attic nights in rational and philosophical discussions. Amongst the honoured individuals who enjoyed the friendship and acquaintance of this celebrated man, was Dr. William Ritchie, the present professor of divinity in our Northern Metropolis. This Learned Divine, now full of years and honours, and verging towards the conclusion of a useful and laborious life, travelled, in early youth, over the Continent, in the capacity of a private tutor, and spent some months with his pupils, in the favourite city of the Roman Historian. At one of the literary parties of the sceptical philosopher, Dr. Ritchie met with a French Nobleman, who was an ardent admirer, not of the extraordinary talent only, but also of the sceptical principles of Gibbon. The Parisian Nobleman, addressing the sceptic, as they conversed in the library, said, "Pray, Mr. Gibbon, how does it happen that no great historian has appeared for a century, who has not ultimately become an infidel?"

To this Mr. Gibbon made no reply; but Dr. Ritchie, an acute observer, saw, by his looks and gestures, that the intended eulogy was not received with much satisfaction or complacency. Gibbon turned suddenly round, walked across the library with more than usual rapidity, and fixing his eyes upon a splendid edition of Dr. Robertson's works, exclaimed, with an air of triumph, "What, Sir, was Dr. Robertson an infidel?"—This remarkable conversation is well authenticated, and may be relied upon with implicit confidence, Without any lengthy discussion, or forced interpretation, some important inferences might be legitimately deduced from it. The conference might of itself confute the unworthy insinuation which, since his death, has so uncharitably been made in reference to the sincerity of Dr. Robertson's religious opinions. For, had the venerable Principal, while holding a living in the Church, been capable of entertaining such sceptical sentiments, as have recently been imputed to him, where was the man, considering their friendship and mutual respect for private worth and splendid talents combined, to whom is more likely that he would have communicated his sentiments than to Gibbon? And when their long correspondence and habits of intimacy are taken into the account, how improbable is it that Robertson would not, in some unguarded moment, or by some inadvertent expression, have excited in Gibbon a suspicion of his religious creed, or betrayed those infidel sentiments of which Gibbon could so readily have availed himself? It is also an improbable supposition, that whatever effect his ingenious but sophistical and insidious arguments had made upon others, on Gibbon himself, now far descended into the vale of years, and in the calm retrospect of an irreligious and anti-christian life, his own reasonings appeared altogether cold, hollow, and unsatisfactory, and that therefore he rejected the offered compliment of the Parisian encomiast with merited disdain.—*New Times.*

NOVEL UNDERTAKING.—Yesterday morning, Mr. T. Barnes, a gentleman of fortune, residing near Hackney, undertook for a wager of 500 guineas, to walk one mile forward, one mile backward, run one mile, bowl a hoop one mile, draw a gig one mile, and wheel a barrow one mile, all of which he undertook to do in fifty minutes. The remaining part of his task was to trot one mile, gallop one mile, and drive one mile in harness. This was to be done in ten minutes, for two hundred guineas more; two minutes allowed for harnessing. He then made a bet of three hundred guineas more, that the whole should be done in an hour, making the total undertaking for 1,000 guineas. This match had been anxiously looked for by the sporting world, and betting ran thus:—5 to 4 against the first undertaking being done in fifty minutes; 7 to 4 and 2 to 3 against the second part being done in ten minutes; and 6 and 7 to 4 against the completion of the whole in one hour. Owing to the unpropitious state of the weather, the ground was but thinly attended. The match took place upon a one mile piece of ground on the Bristol road, and was done as follows:—

First Part.	m.	s.	Second Part	m.	s.
Walking one mile	11	24	Trotting one mile	3	0
Walking backward	10	2	Galloping one mile	3	10
Running one mile	5	10	Harness	5	40
Bowling a hoop	6	20			
Drawing a gig	7	56			
Wheeling a barrow	8	52	Total, First Part	49	44
	49	44	Total, undertaking	59	44

Thus finally winning the match by only 20 seconds. The cognoscenti on this occasion were forced to confess that the thing was well done.

In the forthcoming distribution of the Deccon prize money, the amount appropriated to be distributed is 460,000*l*. Lord Hastings's share, as Commander-in-Chief, will we are given to understand, be about 51,000*l*. Thomas Hislop's, 2,300*l*.; that of a common soldier, 14*s*. The agency amounts to 21,000*l*. The Duke of Wellington and Mr. Arbuthnot are the trustees for the distribution of the booty. Mr. Archibald Campbell and Colonel Arbuthnot, son of the trustee, are the agents. Mr. Campbell is the Duke's general agent, and Colonel Arbuthnot, was at the time of his appointment, we understand, a minor, and had nothing whatever to do with the transaction from which he is to derive so important an advantage.

LOSS OF BRITISH SHIPPING.

(EXTRACTED FROM LLOYD'S LIST OF 1827.)

270 vessels wrecked; 595 driven on shore, but 398 of them known to have been got off, and probably several others; 60 sunk & abandoned at sea: 31 missing, no doubt foundered; 12 condemned as unseaworthy; 6 burnt 5 upset; 5 run down; 35 British vessels were taken by pirates, Buenos-Ayrean and Colombian Cruisers, 13 of them afterwards retaken, and 11 given up; 41 were plundered by the Greeks of property to a very considerable amount.

The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and the fine cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He has not that marked, plain, and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home; but his demeanour is more dignified, and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a noble-ness which gives the promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His *escadron* almost adore him; and he manages it with a precision and a military eye which progno-cate a future general. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Toskana, in Bohemia, with an income of above 20,000*l*. ster-ling;—a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Archduke Charles excepted. His title is Duke of Reichstadt. He is addressed, "Euer Durchlaucht," (Your Altesse). His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Toskana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial princes; he has his oberstkammerer, his lord chamberlain, aides-de-camp, and a corresponding inferior household. In possession of he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents and on his inclination.—*Austria as it is.*

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